The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
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BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
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The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III, NO 118 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about		Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
22nd	May	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
29th	,,	Kashmir	9000	....	..
5th	June	Mooltan	10000	....	..
12th	,,	Arabia	8000	....	..
19th	,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
26th	,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
3rd	July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
10th	,,	Khyber	9000	....	..
17th	,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
24th	,,	Caledonia	8000	....	..
31st	,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkon and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departur
Tosan Maru ...	V. Nakano ..	3866	14th May	25th May
Bombay Maru	G. Ota	4625	17th May	29th May
Jinsen Maru ..	T. Terada	3784	30th May	11th June

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

LATEST PAINLESS METHODS IN ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DENTISTRY
DR. CARR, D. D. S.,
DENTAL SURGEON.
Opposite Clock Tower,
107, Esplanade Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Late authorised Dental Surgeon to His Majesty's forces, and India's Leading Exponent of English and American Painless Dentistry.

Dr. Carr is the only Dentist in Bombay who absolutely Guarantees his Painless Methods for all Dental Operations.

(By his Celebrated Local Anaesthetic) From one to twenty Teeth may be Extracted at a single setting (without the slightest pain).

(Also by Gas, Ether and Chloroform).

Perfect fitting artificial teeth (5 years guarantee).

(Badly fitting teeth made by other Denists re-made).

Teeth without Plates: Gold Crown and Bridge work (a Speciality).

Permanent Fillings. (with Gold Amalgam and Porcelain. Latest successful treatment of Pyorrhoea and diseases by the mouth).

Hours: 9 to 7 p.m. Sunday 10 to 12 noon

VERY MODERATE FEES.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.
FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 1,00,00,000.
The low Premiums and liberal conditions of the
EMPIRE OF INDIA
Offer exceptional advantages to intending Assurers.
Prospectuses, proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Poona	7474	22nd May	..
City of Calcutta	7636	..	22nd May
City of Sparta *	5415	..	12th June
City of London	9000	22nd June	....
City of Lahore	6947	22nd June	..

*This steamer (City of Sparta) is not fitted with wireless telegraphy.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency
KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK.
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA,
OR BALTIMORE.
For Further particulars regarding freight Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.
GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.
Post Box 158,

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMER as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels	Tons.	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes.
"LHASA"	2,184,	Friday 21st May		†Direct.

†On arrival of the English Mail.

T. S. "LHASA", 2,184 tons, after arrival of English Mail steamer onFriday, 21st May connecting at Karachi with S. S. "DUMRA" (Passengers only) for Muskat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

S. S. "BARODA," 3,172 tons on Thursday 20th May calling at Karachi Pasni, Charbar Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons, on or about 1st June, calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

FOR LONDON.

S. S. "BERBERA," leaves Karachi on or about 22nd May. Passengers leave Bombay by S. S. "Baroda" sailing on Thursday, 20th May, and join S. S. "Berbera" at Karachi. One class only special fare to London Rs. 450. Steamer carries a Surgeon but no stewardess.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. "UMTA" 5 422 tons on or about 21st May calling at Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo Pondicherry and Rangoon.

FOR CALCUTTA and AUSTRALIA.

S. S. "COLABA" 6019 tons, on or about 21st May direct to Calcutta.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
19th May, 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY
and
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 900,000
Reserve Fund	£ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
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BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.
Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSIT.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on beahlf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

If the muscles of the throat are strained a cold is very easily contracted. Zymole Trokeys will prevent this; they are just the thing for hoarseness and irritating coughs. 26

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage	Captains	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	20th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	Capt. Wm. Kelso	3rd June 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd
(SCOTLAND)
B. O C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.	B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street
P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

BROADWOOD'S.
THE
ENGLISH PIANO
FOR
AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300/. Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-.

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

Sole Agents for
JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,
MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

AERTEX CELLULAR CLOTHING
IS THE
Healthiest and Coolest of all materials manufactured for Ladies' or Gentlemen's Underwear.

Undershirts	.. Rs.	2-12
Drawers	.. ,,	3-0
Day Shirts	.. ,,	4-0
Sleeping Suits	.. ,,	8-8

Less 10 % Cash Discount.

AERTEX CELLULAR CLOTHING.

Send for Samples to the Local Agents.

Badham, Pile & Co. Ltd
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	,, 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein	Liaoyang
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hong Kong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	Tsingtau
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 267
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs. 13,14,279
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to
SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on Application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

C. C. EDUCATION "N" Poona City long-standing School, teaches by correspondence, Accountancy, Shorthand. Fees moderate. Easy instalments. Apply for particulars. 501

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 541

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—FOR CRUSHED STONE and DUST. Large stock for immediate delivery F. O. R. Bombay. Apply to:—
S. D. KAPADIA,
659 82, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

SANITARY WARES SUPPLIERS.—ABUSBHOY ABDULALLY, largest dealer in Sanitary sundries, Cast Iron, Rain Water, Soil and Lead and W. I. Galvanized and Earthenware Pipes and Fittings, Brass Taps, Tiles, Lavatories, etc., etc., 198, Nagdevi St. 524

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

CHIRABAZAR TUITION CLASS prepares efficiently and most successfully students for BOOK-KEEPING & ACCOUNTANCY with GUARANTEED results and at moderate rates. Postal tuition and tuitions at students' HOMES undertaken. Apply
170 130, CHANDANWADI, Bombay.

COME AND SEE THE Latest Pattern MAXWELL. Fitted with electric Lighting set and self-starter A consignment just landed. Only a few left. Sole Agents:—
THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.,
New Queen's Road, Bombay.
Telephone:—No. 2180.
527 Telegrams:—"Aeroplane" Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED a smart and honest TRAVELLER for our Hardwear and Old Coats trade as well as to execute our up-country decrees. Persons having previous experience should apply immediately with copies of testimonials to THE AGENT, E. DAFFERN & Co. P. O. Box No. 127, Bombay. 722

WANTED a GRADUATE in Science on Rs. 60 and another GRADUATE (2nd Language Sanskrit) on Rs. 50. Apply with testimonials to
M. J. MISTRI,
Vice President,
Board of Management,
183 E. M. High School Kaira.

WANTED—A French family have a large cool well furnished room with small south verandah and large bathroom attached; to let with good board for 2 chums or married couple, Rs. 125 each. Electric light fan and lift. Wodehouse Road, near Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box 510 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 106

WANTED an Assistant Mistress for Girls' Normal School, Lucknow, from July. Candidates should have training and experience and a knowledge of the vernacular. Salary Rs. 100 rising by annual increment of Rs. 10 to 150. Free unfurnished quarters. Applications stating qualifications, date of birth, length of residence in the United Provinces, and nationality, with copies of testimonials (not to be returned), should be sent to the CHIEF INSPECTRESS OF GIRLS' SCHOOLS, Lucknow, before 1st June, 1915. 189

WANTED a highly qualified MEDICAL MAN for the post of CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Patiala State.
Pay from Rs. 1,000 per mensem, according to qualifications.
Further particulars may be ascertained on application.
None need apply who does not hold a degree from a University in Great Britain and has not had considerable experience No application will be entertained after 31st May, 1915.
Apply stating age and qualifications to
THE JUDICIAL SECRETARY,
to H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala,
Patiala. 185

WANTED.

WANTED—a SCIENCE TEACHER, for the SARVAJANIK HIGH SCHOOL Surat.. Apply with terms and qualifications to the MANAGER. 730

WANTED—CONTRACTORS to do Asphalting Work. For full particulars apply to Box No. 362 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 744

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by an expert Cotton Selector of vast experience, first class references. Apply H. D. WARDEN, Vakil House, 1, Girgaum Back Road. 737

AN experienced MILL WRIGHT FITTER on Bts. Rs. 125. Apply with copies of references to the LOCO and CARR. SUPERINTENDENT, N. G. S. Railways, Secunderabad, (Deccan). 185

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply good outside board, 1st class cook 2 meals Rs. 50 p.m., for 2 Rs. 90. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED PARTNER with Rs. 50,000 to erect ginning factory in well-paying Cotton District. Mechanical Engineer with ginning experienced preferred. Apply H. D. WARDEN, Vakil House, 1, Girgaum Back Road.. 737

WANTED an EXPERIENCED MOTOR MECHANIC. One with practical experience and long service preferred. Pay according to qualifications.
Apply with references to "B," care of Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 724

WANTED immediately an experienced BANDMASTER. Free quarters offered and pay Rs. 200—250 per month. Apply with testimonials BAND PRESIDENT, 123rd Outram's Rifles, Shillong, Assam. 185

WANTED two graduates specialised in Science and History. Christians preferred. Apply to PRINCIPAL, C. M S. High School, Jubbulpore C. P. 190.

WANTED for Indian Lady a YOUNG EUROPEAN LADY as COMPANION. Cheerful disposition and musical. Monsoon spent in Poona. Apply X. Y. Z. care of "Bombay Chronicle." 729

WANTED a SECOND-HAND FLY ROPE PULLEY for Steam Engine. 12 to 14 ft. in diameter, with 10 grooves of inch and half. Rope suitable for a shaft of 12" diameter. Apply S. D. KAPADIA 82, Nagdevi Street, Bombay. 728

WANTED a VETERINARY SURGEON of ten years' practical experience. Apply with testimonials and other particulars to—
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY,
To H. H. The Maharajasaheb of
742 Bhavnagar-Kathiawar.

WANTED.—PATIENTS suffering from Nervous debility of any kind, Treated, strictly confidential, by a specialist of good reference. Apply to Box No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED two B.A's., and one B.Sc., or a B.A., with Mathematics to teach Higher classes in the New English High School, Nagpur. Law students need not apply. Salary starting from Rs. 50 or 60 rising to 80 or 100 accordingg to qualifications and work. For further particulars write to the undersigned before the 31st of May..
G. J. PURUSHE,
726 Head Master.

WANTED a competent instructor to act as Assistant to Head Master in projected Leather Working School in Cawnpore. Must thoroughly understand his trade in all branches, and be capable of imparting instruction to others. Knowledge of English essential. Salary Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 150.
Apply with full particulars to DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, United Provinces, Cawnpore. 190

DEMONSTRATOR IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.—WANTED on June 1st for the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur. Pay Rs. 100—10—250. Only those with working experience of A.C. and D.C. work need apply. Applications will be received up to May 24th.
B. HEATON,
Secretary to the Governing Body.
Civil Engineering College,
Sibpur, the 13th May, 1915. 183

WANTED a B.Sc., or a B.A., with Science as optional subject on Rs. 50 per mensem to serve as ASSISTANT MASTER in the Lamington High School, Hubli. Good prospects on approved service. Applications should be addressed to the Undersigned before the 6th June, 1915.
K. R. VALVEKAR,
Chairman, School Board,
Hubli Municipality.
Hubli, 12th May, 1915. 184

AGRA MUNICIPALITY.—WANTED at once two PIPE LINE SUB-INSPECTORS for the Agra Water Works on a salary of Rs. 35 per month each with a bicycle allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem.
Applicants must possess mechanical knowledge and be able to read and write English, They will be employed on supervision of house connections, public standposts and meters, and should submit copies of their testimonials which will not be returned to
THE MUNICIPAL ENGINEER,
182 Agra.

FOR SALE.

A DISPENSARY for sale. Terms very moderate. Apply to Box No. 361, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 738

FOR SALE.—A COTTAGE PIANO in good condition. Only eighteen months in use. Bargain at Rs. 300. Apply to Box No. 519, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 189

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND GREENS ECONOMISER, Engines Boilers, Gins, Press, Pumps. Lathes, Coal Cranes, Shaftings, Pulleys. Apply PHEROZSHAW COMPANY, Nagdevi Bombay. 744

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroa may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 662

2¾ DOUGLAS MOTOR BIKE, 2 speed gear, clutch, speedometer, etc., in splendid order, done 4,000 miles, Rs. 700 or best offer, for quick sale. LT.-COL. F. HARVEY, Yacht Club. 734

FOR SALE—MANGOES, best ALPHONSO, Rs. 3, Rs. 4/8, Rs. 6; PAYAREE Rs. 2, Rs. 3 Rs. 4/8 per dozen. All other fruits, vegetables, fish, ice, etc., at market rates. Order with cash or V.P.P.
DHOBLE & CO.
673A Crawford Market Bombay.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY for CAPTALISTS.—First class property for sale in Bangalore, area about 8½ acres of land with a substantial stone-built Bungalow. 4 large Bed-rooms, Drawing-room, Dining-room, Bath-rooms etc., large verandah overlooking the garden. An ideal English house. For photographs and further particulars please apply to:—
The BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY,
35, Meadow Street, Bombay.
Telephone No. Office 156, Residence 1637.
Telegraphic address "Fides" Bombay.
745

FOR SALE—20 Miles of RAILWAY TRACK 2'6" Gauge, complete with Iron Sleepers, and 2 Locomotives same gauge, 20 H.P. Six-wheel coupled, and 9 Bogie Trucks with Spring Axle Boxes and Brakes all complete.
Also 5 (five) Miles of LIGHT RAILWAY TRACK 2' gauge section 10. lbs. per yard, complete with Iron Sleepers, also 50 Tipping Wagons 2' gauge with roller bearings.
All offered owing to completion of contract. Full particulars and prices on application to Messrs. PALLONJEE EDULJEE & Son, Contractors, Khetwadi, Bombay. 514

TO BE LET.

TO LET—House No. 8, Staunton Road, (furnished), opposite Polo Ground Apply on premises. 449

TO LET.—DEVLALI, CAMP VIEW, Nasik Road, large bungalow, well furnished, water laid. Apply JAMSHED & Co., Devlali. 123

TO LET.—TOP FLOOR, No. 3, Club Road, behind the Byculla Club. Electric Lights. Apply to C. A. R. BAHADURJI, 14, Hummum Street, Fort, 731

MAHABALESHWAR—Well furnished bungalows, including Sandhurst Castle and St. James' Cottage, To Let. Apply to:—
ADARJEE BROS.
328 House Agents.

TO LET—Healthy and most airy four sides open flats, Opposite Taj Mahal Hotel, fitted with electric light and fan and tiled upto date style. Apply Box No. 350, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 675

DEOLALI—To let—NADKARNI VILLA and NADKARNI LODGE well-furnished with extensive compound. Apply to EXECUTRIX of late Rao Bahadur G. N. NADKARNI, Jambulwadi Kalbadevi Bombay. 653

A LADY can accommodate one or two paying guests in a splendid flat on the Colaba Reclamation, electric light and fans; all modern appointment; separate bathroom to each room. Apply to Box No. 520 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 18.

TO BE LET—TOP FLOOR of MATILDA BUILDING, Sussex Road, next to Victoria Gardens, furnished or unfurnished, for six months from 1st June. Flat consists of four bed-rooms sitting and dining room; a kitchen, veranda surrounds building, facing west: Modern conveniences. For further particulars, apply to Mr. PERRY, on premises. 190

NOTICES.

S. S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA."

ARRIVED ON 16TH MAY, 1915.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO as per Bill of Lading Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.
Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.
Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.
EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & CO.)
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay. 736

NOTICES.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

AS MODIFIED UPTO THE 1ST MAY 1912.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS hereby given, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as modified upto the 1st May 1912, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their meeting to be held in the month of July, 1915, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the public street known as Tardeo (Mahalaxmi) Road from its junction with Arthur and Bellasis Road to its junction with Clerk Road and Hornby Villard.
A plan of this street showing the existing regular line of the street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality) and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.
Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.
Dated this 18th day of May, 1915.
P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders held to-day a Dividend for the M Year ended 31st December, 1914, at Rs. 50 per each Whole Share and Rs. 12-8-0 per each Quarter Share, Free of Income-Tax, was declared and will be paid to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on 17th May, 1915, from and after MONDAY, the 31st instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 77, Esplanade Road, Oriental Building, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 12 and 3 p.m. (B. T.), on production of Share Certificates.
KARSANDAS MOOLJEE JAITHA,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, May 17, 1915. 741

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 3 p.m. on TUESDAY, May the 25th for the supply of the following goods. Delivery to be within 30 days of the date of written order to supply and to be into the undersigned's store at Poona.
1,500 Phaoras.
1,000 Pick axes (double ended)
1,400 Iron pans.
A sample of each article that will be supplied is to be deposited in the office of the undersigned along with the tender. Tender forms and further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.
E. M. DUGGAN, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Poona District.
Ex. Engr's Office, P.D.
Poona, 7th May, 1915. 642

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY WEDNESDAY THE 19th INST., AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), AT THE SHOP IN ALICE BUILDING ON HORNBY ROAD FORT.
Messrs. BAILEY & Co., Auctioneers will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by public auction at the shope at the end of Churchgate Street next to Ditmar's lamp shop on Hornby Road, Fort opposite Messrs. Treacher & Co., all the strong and substantial teak and black wood furniture made by John Roberts carpenters, such as dining table and chairs, dinnerwaggon and dumbwaiter and side boards, tapestry lined drawing room suite of sofas, and chairs cabinets, corner cabinets, hatstands, book cases, writing tables, show cases phonograph, stands, easel, marble tables, teapoys, single and double glass and panel door almirahs easy chairs, bed room sofas, screens, chest of drawers, writing desks, dressing tables, clothes baskets, etc., etc.
All the above articles are very strong and made by good carpenters and are made to suit the pockets of all.
Goods are on view.
BAILEY, & Co.,
Lipton Buildings,
Apollo Street, Fort.
Bombay, 19th May, 1915.

JIVAJEE SORABJI & CO.

No. 16, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF OLD MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJEE SORABJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the abovementioned materials on TUESDAY, the 25th May, 1915, at 5 p.m., (S. T.), situated at Colaba, near Barracks, and close to Dhobi houses.

ALSO OTHER OLD MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer Presidency Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJEE SORABJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the above materials on WEDNESDAY, the 26th May, 1915, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Parel, Old Government House.
Further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.
JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th May, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED, OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES.
On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Parel, a large quantity of condemned, old and unserviceable stores such as empty iron drums, empty paint kegs, empty varnish tins, empty kerosine oil tins, bath tubs, galvanized iron, buckets, chunam pans, watering cans, lamps of sorts, iron buckets, empty acid jars, tin scrap, augers, screw spanners, wrenches hammers, shovels, pick-axes cast iron and wrought iron scrap, jack screw, vice benches and anvils, gunny bags, docras and old turpentine pieces, beam scale with weights, asbeotos blankets, broken lorries and wheels, broken furniture, portable forges and bellow smith, empty cask chimneys and shovels, kerosine oil cases empty packing cases, cask of staves and hoop iron, empty casks of chalk and powder, oil tanks, coir and Manilla rope glass scrap, cases of oil, woollen and cotton cutting cloth, obsolete books and forms, rantis, cylinder for Washington lamp, old files, rubber scrap, and cuttings leather pump, copper scrap, brass burners, bib cocks, copper and aluminum utensils, electric bulbs, regulator for 24 volts fans, leather hose pipe and belting, vacuum hose pipes, canvas belting and hose pipes, leather cutting and scrap, assorted steel cutters and circular saws galvanized iron scrap, old record of store department, enamelled ironware, old cycle tyres, measuring tapes, stamping pads, leather belts, type boxes, hurricane lanterns office clocks, old clothing, empty ink bottles, etc., etc.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods etc.

At 2 p.m., (S.T.).
1 second hand-hand rubber tyred victoria in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted minature office brougham.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyed palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 Bay Waler horse, aged, quiet in harness.
1 12 H.P. 4 cylinder, 5 seated motor-car, in good running order, lately entirely upholstered and done up.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mahaluxmi, near the level crossing, Clerk Road, and opposite the Bomanji Petit's Mills, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glassware, crockery and platedware, dining table and chairs sideboards and dumbwaiters, drawing-room sofas and chairs, carpets, lamps, teapoys, fancy cabinets, ornaments, vases, hall lamps, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, marble top dressing and washband tables, dressing chest of drawers, ice box, hat stands, writing tables, office chairs, bentwood chairs, matting utensils, etc., etc., the property of a gentleman.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Intestate Properties.
Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 5th proximo, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Crawford Market, a quantity of unclaimed and unserviceable properties, arms and ammunitions, etc.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 19th, May 1915.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE WHITE JEEVAN ROUND PEARLS.
ON THURSDAY, the 20th May at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their offices at 53, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Mr. M. G. Naginawalla and on account and at the risk of Jesangalal Moolchand and Coy.
Parcel No. 46.—1 Strings pearl about 3 and 5/8 cts.
Parcel No. 47-11 Strings 44 pearls about 80 cts.
Parcel No. 48—6 Strings 24 pearls about 31 and 1/8 cts.
The above Pearls are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 200 TONS WALLACE INDIAN RANGOON FIRST CLASS SELECTED TEAK SQUARES.
On THURSDAY, the 27th May, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, at Sewri Bunder by order of Messrs. Sitaram Jainarayan and on account of the consignors.
About 200 tons Wallace Indian Rangoon First Class and Moulmin First Class selected Teak Squares.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th, May 1915.

Do you travel much— Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple, easy to take but effective. 6

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 521

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN 1 3 SHARE OF THE MORTGAGOR IN VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT RAMPART ROW IN BOMBAY AND AT MANKOORD IN THANA DISTRICT.
Under instructions from Mr. Nursey Virji, the mortgagee and on account and at risk of Gopalji Kalianji, the mortgagor, and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under an Indenture of 2nd mortgage, dated the 21st day of November, 1911, made between Gopalji Kalianjee of the one part and the said mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th May, 1915, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, all the right title and interest of the said mortgagor in 1 3 share in the following landed properties:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuages, tenements or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of Rampart Row, Fort, in the Island of Bombay, and in the Sub-District of Registrar of Bombay, containing by admeasurement as per Deed of Conveyance in favour of the mortgagor 146 4 9 square yards but as per Collector of Land Revenue Records 164 7 9 square yards or thereabouts be the same little, more or less and bounded on the north by the said Rampart Row, on the east by a passage and partly by the property hereinafter secondly described on the south partly by the property of Mowji Khimji and partly by a passage and on the west by a public well and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants and the said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 793, New Nos. 6014 and 6015, Old Survey No. 1316 and New Survey No. 8492 and the messuage and tenements thereon are assessed by the Municipality under Street Nos. 162-164-165, and Ward "A" No. 1988.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of the said Rampart Row in the Island of Bombay, in the Sub-District of the Registrar of Bombay and containing by admeasurement as per Deed of Conveyance in favour of the mortgagors 56 4 9 square yards but as per Collector of Land Revenue records 48 2 9 square yards or thereabouts be the same little, more or less and bounded on the North by the said Rampart Row, on the East by the said Rampart Row, on the South by the house of Mowji Khimji, on the West partly by the house of the said Mowji Khimji and partly by the property hereinbefore firstly described: which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagors, and the said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 794, New No. 6016, Old Survey No. T/1274, and New Survey No. 8492 and the said messuage, tenements thereon are assessed by the Municipality under Street Nos. 154 and 160 and Ward "A" No. 1897.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 10 acres and 10¾ goonthas and registered under Survey Nos. 51 (57), 51 (57), 70, 72, 78 79 79 139, Pot Nos. 5 8 1 2 3 4 5and Falaa Nos. 4 and 9 and situate at Mankoord in the District of Thana, Registration Sub-District of Koorla, Taluka Salsette, village Mankoord and bounded on the East by the land of Silenstin Mites Agiar, on the West by the land of Manal Ghosar, who sold it to Shapoorji Pestonji Chimorewala, on the south by the land hereinafter fourthly described and on the North by the land belonging to Raghoonathdas Gopaldas; which said hereditaments and premises are now in the possession of the mortgagors.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 4 acres and 15½ goonthas and registered under Survey Nos. 74 and 76, and Pot Nos. 2 and 3 and situate at Mankoord in the District of Thana, Registration Sub-District of Koorla, Taluka Salsette, village Mankoord, and bounded on the East by the land of Silestin Mites Agiar and on the West partly by the land of Pilla Laxman Patel and partly by the land belonging to the Portuguese Church, on the South partly by the land belonging to a Church but in the name of Augustin Kaitan and partly by the land of Rahimtula Viman and on the North by the property hereinbefore thirdly described and which said hereditaments are in possession of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, Solicitors, for the Vendor, the mortgagee at their office in Cook's Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th May, 1915.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.. ESTABLISHED 1876.
No 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26 BANK STREET, FORT.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY OPPOSITE THE CENTURY WASHING CO., AT MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., Attorneys for the Vendors, the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS-DAY WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of May, 1915, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned valuable landed property:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage or tenement, standing thereon, situate at Meadows Street within the Fort, in the City of Bombay fronting the said Medows Street on the East side, thereof in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 57 square yards, and one half of another square yard or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 4920, New Survey No. 2-9460, and assessed in the Books of the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 1136, Street Nos. 70-72 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the property now or late of Goolbai, widow of Jehangir Edulji, on or towards the South by the property in charge of the Armenian Church, on or towards the East by the said Medows Street, and on or towards the West by the property now or late of Aga Zynal Abydin Shirazee. The annual quit and ground rent is Re. 1-10-11.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., Attorneys for the Vendors, at their Office, on Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 20TH MAY, AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.).

On THURSDAY, the 20th day of May, at 2.30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction by order of the concerned in the shop next to Messrs. Duke and Sons', aerated water factory and opposit, Messrs. Tarachand Purashram, Jewellers, (where the kit has been removed for sale) valuable made to order shop and household furniture of the shop of Messrs. Chiba Dulab and Co. (silk mercers of Hornby Road) and others, comprising sliding glass door show cupboards, show cases, marble top tables, teapoys, cabinets, mirror door almiras, counters, book stands, sofas, dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and gown presses, electric ceiling fans, etc., etc.

The property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th May, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Charni Road.

TO-NIGHT

A GREAT ENGLISH DRAMA OF SEA-LIFE

THE FALSE WIRELESS

Containing some of the finest scenes of sea-life on board a mighty liner yet witnessed on the screen.

Plot full of sensational situations and played by the leading artistes of the English stage

ALSO

another fine Drama

VERDICT OF THE JURY

Pathetic and Powerful

PATHE'S GAZETTE

AND

Usual compliment of comic films.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3

7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 and 10-30 to 12.

PRIZE MATINEES

Saturday and Sunday 5 to 6-30.

PRICES AS USUAL.

TO LET—Alfred Theatre, Calcutta, for a long period, and Empire Theatre, Bombay, on week days.

WITH

Parsi Alfred Theatrical Co.

will perform at the

EMPIRE THEATRE, FORT,

To-night, Wednesday, at 9-0 p.m. (S. T.)

BAZM-E-FANI

i.e. Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet (In Oriental Garb.)

Prices of admission Rs 2, 1-8, 1-4, 1. As. 12 & 6

C. P. KHATOW,
Proprietor

(Telephone No. 286)

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 p.m.

Instantaneous Success!!

LEIGH AND LEIGHTON

Operatic vocalists and Dainty Dancers

Featuring:—

"A TANGO DREAM."

PATHE'S WAR GAZETTE

Pictures of our wonderful

AUSTRALIAN ARMY.

"THE HEROISM OF THE AUSTRALIANS IS UNIQUE IN THE HISTORY OF MODERN WAR."

COME, SEE AND CHEER!

Another Big Success!

Miss ADDIE LEIGH

with the golden voice in a repertoire from Grand Opera to Ragtime.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST

HOME OF CELEBRITIES

THE MOST CENTRAL THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

ROSHANARA'S SEASON

TO-DAY.

ROSHANARA

The Famous English Dancer in her Dances—Blue Danube, Naughty Melody, and Old Indian Dances (Incense Dance, and Marwari Dance.)

Miss GLADYS GAYLORD

The famous American Prima Dona in her Operatic and other Songs—Perle Brazil, Keys of Heaven and Ave Maria.

HENRY de BRAY

Society Dancer and Entertainer—Naughty Melody, Keys of Heaven.

"1914"

A drama in film in which most striking scenes of the present war are seen.

Two shows nightly (Including Sundays)

Booking at S. ROSE & Co.

Prices, Rs. 3, 2, 1, Annas 8 & 4.

Specially for the Gujarathi Speaking Audience.

Only one Night.

THE EMPIRE THEATRE,

NEAR BORI BUNDER.

The ever popular Comedy

MANAPMAN

in Marathi by

THE

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI,

Thursday, 20th May at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Prices Rs. 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, 1, and Annas 8.

Tickets will be had at Mandali's Lodge at Tijoriwallas Bungalow, Grant Road corner, from Monday 17th May 1915.

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

'Phone | LOHAR CHAWL PRINCESS STREET | 1882

To-night. To-night.

FACING THE ENEMY.

A great European War Drama of most magnificent realism, portraying thrilling scenes in the present great conflict of Natlons in Belgium and France.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

Children make faces when you suggest castor oil or pills. No wonder. So would you. Why not give them Kasagra, the palatable laxative? So good, they'll want more.. D 7

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

LAST NIGHT OF THE PRESENT ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

6-30. AT THE GAIETY.

10 p.m. SHOW AT EDWARDS THEATRE.

THE

PATRIOTIC PIERROTS

TO-MORROW GALA NIGHT.

ON BIG BISON RANCH

LIFE ON THE INDIAN FRONTIER

A COW BOY'S JOY NIGHT

BY THE

PALACE MINSTRELS.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

Incorporated in England.

ESTABLISHED 1797.

FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

Incorporated in England.

ESTABLISHED 1782.

FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Incorporated in England.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Incorporated in Canada.

WORLD MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated in England.

As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting.

Fire, Marine and Accident business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

General Agent,

GRAHAM'S BUILDING,

Fort.

CLEARANCE SALE OF EAU DE COLOGNE.

We offer to the Public the following well-known Brands of **Eau de Cologne** only to introduce in Indian Market. We are selling at cheapest possible rates to benefit our customers. Prices have gone up owing to War everywhere while our rates are cheaper than others. Up-country orders promptly executed by VP.P.

	Each Bt. Rs. a. p.	Doz. Rs. a. p.
John M. Farina Sig. Label	0 10 6	7 8 0
" " " Golden	0 12 0	8 8 0
" " " Sprinkler..	0 13 0	9 8 0
" " " Wickered.. Work.	1 12 0	20 0 0
Wolf's Original	0 12 0	8 12 0
Bristow's sprinkler ..	0 15 0	11 0 0
Atkinson's Superior Quality.. ..	0 14 0	10 4 0
" No.24(Similar 4711)	1 4 0	14 8 0
" " Small(Sim.4711)	0 12 0	8 8 0
Boy Brand Original ..	0 8 0	5 12 0
Sig. White Label German.	0 7 0	5 0 0

The above rates are subject to fluctuations and we reserve our right to increase the rate at any moment.

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 18.

Rainfall continued in Burma, Assam and Bengal. A few light falls are reported from the west coast of the Peninsula.

The chief accounts are:—Tvoy three inches; Bassein two, Mergui and Molmein one and a half; Cherapunji ten; Dhubri three; Silchar two; Gauhati, Shillong and Jailpaguri one and half.

Dry westerly winds prevail over the greater part of the country; the temperature is higher than usual in the Punjab and the United Provinces.

Forecast:—No important change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 18th May 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Hissar and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature continues generally in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature continues in excess in the north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded at Karachi and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Bhuj and Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has fallen and is now in slight defect during the day at some stations; it is normal at night.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.21" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has fallen and is now generally in defect during the day; it is below normal at night also at Sholapur, Nizamabad and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and local in the south Konkan; from the inland districts no precipitation of importance has been reported.

Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar and some showers in the Konkan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 18th of May, 1915

STATIONS	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	87.3	76.4	62	..	10.82	—0.13
Do. (17th)	94.5	79.3	50	..	0.58	—3.49
Jask						
Muskat	104 9	92.9	27	..	4.48	0.73
Do. (17th)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	108.3	71.0	22	0	11.64	0.82
Rawalpindi	114.2	82.7	34	..	5.20	1.10
Lahore	112.6	85.1	73	..	3.92	
Hissar	109.7	82.3	31	..	6.55	0.31
Ambala	109.5	89.0	39	..	12.10	8.62
Delhi						
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	110.6	92.7	38	..	8.17	6 18
Mainpuri	111.4	88 4	39	..	4.73	2.10
Jhansi	109.8	88.3	41	..	3.66	1.62
Cawnpore	110.6	84.7	29	..	3.52	1.26
Allahabad	110.6	84.5	25	..	5.06	2.68
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	120.1	78.6	45	..	1.17	—0.21
Karachi	89.1	81.0	87	..	2.48	0.82
Ajmer	102.2	79.6	63	..	3.70	2.01
Jaipore	107.4	84.2	57	..	3.85	1.98
Kotah	107.6	82.8	52	..	5.93	4.43
GUJRAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95.4	79.4	76	..	1.43	0 85
Dwarka	86.7	81 5	79	..	2.42	1.73
Veraval	85.2	82.0	79	..	1.33	0.81
Rajkot	102.0	77.8	68	..	0.46	—0.11
Bhavnagar Para	101.6	82.4	74	..	0.21	—0.58
Surat	93.3	82.3	65	..	0.53	0.38
Ahmedabad	103.4	82.6	60	..	0.33	—0.13
Deesa	102.3	79.8	62	..	0.96	0.36
Neemuch	103.3	78.1	43	..	4.86	3 89
Indore	100.5	76.3	62	..	2.90	1.86
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	106.1	73.9	47	..	3.94	0.88
Saugor	100.0	77.8	60	..	4.10	1.39
Hoshangabad	104.1	82.0	52	..	5.74	3.75
Khandwa	103.3	79.2	59	..	3.18	1.83
Akola	105.0	79.1	49	..	5.83	3.62
Amraoti	104.0	80.1	49	..	4.93	2.51
Nagpur	105.4	83.9	23	..	6.31	3.63
Chanda	107.6	83.0	37	..	6.16	2 45
Raipur	105.7	84.6	35	..	4.21	0 98
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.4	82.8	77	0.03	1.30	0.74
Ratnagiri	90.3	81.9	68	0.02	0.89	0.05
Mormugao	92.4	83.3	69	..	4.29	—2.05
Karwar	..	..	..	0.21	8.27	5 64
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	103.4	75.1	52	..	4.95	3.68
Ahmednagar	94.0	69.7	57	..	3.35	6.54
Poona	91.0	73.7	64	..	3.39	1.37
Sholapur	101.3	71.2	57	..	7.13	4.60
Bijapur	94.2	71.3	63	..	8.17	6.72
Belgaum	88.7	68.3	72	..	6.07	1.26
Ahmedabad	96.8	72.1	62	..	6.19	4.34
Nizamabad (Indur)	103.9	76.7	50	..	4.88	1.91
Hyderabad	97.8	73.9	71	0.03	5.65	2.07
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	92.1	76.7	79	0.45	5.31	—1.13
Calicut	87.0	73.7	83	0.05	21.16	6 62
Cochin	89.5	77.5	81	0.43	41.04	20.59
Colombo	87.2	78.4	84	0 02	39.85	—4.55
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	103.3	82.2	51	..	8.71	0 70
Bellary	98.1	75.7	49	..	7.57	3.35
Cuddapah	102.4	82.1	57	..	9.61	3.52
Madras	103.7	81.9	66	..	25.88	4.31
Bangalore	97.3	66.8	76	..	8.61	1.25
Coimbatore	93.6	73.7	67	..	10.10	1.29
Trichinopoly	100.7	80.8	57	..	11.41	—1.34
Negapatam	101.1	79.5	65	..	23.11	—8.04

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock Still.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft	in	Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in
	May					May				
TU.	18	m 0	59	25	3	18	m 6	57	16	6
		2	1a	27	4		8	3a	20	4
W.	19	m 1	36	24	10	19	m 7	31	17	0
		2	37a	26	10		8	44a	20	7
TH.	20	m 2	19	24	5	20	m 8	9	17	8
		3	17a	26	5		9	33a	20	8
FR.	21	m 3	12	24	0	21	m 8	55	18	6
		4	4a	26	1		10	41a	20	5
SAT.	22	m 4	20	23	10	22	m 9	57	19	3
		5	0a	25	10		11	54a	19	10
SUN.	23	m 5	39	24	1	23	m 11	23	19	10
		6	1a	25	9					
MO.	24	m 7	3	24	9	24	m 0	58	18	11
		7	5a	26	1		0	51a	19	10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard time during the ensuing week:—

May.	Sunrise	Sunset.
" 18 (Tuesday)	6h 4m.	7h. 7m
" 19 (Wednesday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 7m
" 20 (Thursday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 7m
" 21 (Friday)	6h 3m.	7h. 8m
" 22 (Saturday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 8m
" 23 (Sunday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 9m
" 24 (Monday)	6h 2m.	7h. 9m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter 1915 May 6th. 10h 52.6m. a.m. New Moon 1915 May 14th 9h 1.0m. a.m. First quarter 1915 May 22nd, 10h. 20.0m. a.m. Full Moon 1915 May 29th 3h. 2.9m. a.m.

INDIA'S AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

INTERESTING DETAILS.

A volume summarising the multitudinous agricultural returns collected by Local Governments and including the results of the periodical cattle censuses and crop reports for the whole of British India has been issued by the Director of Statistics, besides masses of carefully tabulated figures. It contains charts, diagrams and a readable "resume" showing the strength and progress of Indian agriculture during the present Viceroyalty. The number of cattle (bulls, bullocks, cows, buffaloes and young stock) in India amounts to the enormous total of 130 millions, an increase as compared with the number a decade ago. The United Provinces account for 22 per cent. of the total numbers, Bengal 19 per cent.; Madras 14 per cent., Bihar and Orissa 12 per cent., the C. P. and Berar 9 per cent., the Bombay Presidency including Sind, only 7 per cent. In the case of ploughs also the U. P. comes first with 28 per cent. of the total (excluding Bengal for which figures are not available) followed by Madras with 22, Bihar and Orissa 17, and the Punjab 11 per cent. respectively.

The total revenue from land excluding cesses for British India amounted in 1913 to over Rs. 32½ crores. The revenue per head was 7 annas in Bihar and Orissa, 10 annas in Bengal, as against 33 annas in Bombay and 77 annas in Lower Burma. The area under crops in 1913 was 255 million acres or an increase as against the previous year of two and a half per cent. of this total cropped area.

Food crops occupy 83 and non-food crops the surprisingly low figure of 17 per cent. Of the percentage under food crops (83) 80 is food grains, fruits, and vegetables 2 per cent. and sugar only over one per cent. Of non-food crops (17 per cent.), 7 is under fibres, eg., cotton and jute, and 6 under oilseed. Of the gross area of British India nearly 617 million acres (36 per cent.) is the net area cropped, 8 per cent. failows, 19 per cent. culturable waste other than fallows. The area not available for cultivation is only 24 per cent., and forests are 12 per cent. The proportion of cropped to total area is highest in the United Provinces (53 per cent.) and lowest in Sind and Burma (13 per cent. cash). The percentage for Bengal, Bombay and Bihar and Orissa is 51, for the Punjab 40, and for Madras 38.

The total area irrigated is the large figure of 45½ million acres, and while the proportion of irrigated to total cropped area is as high as 82 per cent. in Sind, 47 per cent. in the Punjab, the percentage in Bombay, C. P. and Berar is as low as 4 per cent.

ROBIN'S NEST IN A SOLDIER'S OVERCOAT.

Apparently even the birds are attracted by the brave men now serving their King and country, and an interesting instance is that of a robin which has just built its nest in the shelter of a soldier's overcoat. The coat was hanging at the head of its owner's bed, in the Red Cross Hospital provided by Messrs. Chivers and Sons, Limited, the well-known jam and jelly manufacturers, at Histon, near Cambridge. The ward is an open one, and the robin, after selecting its site, went about its work of building very coolly, showing no fear of the soldiers, who were much interested in their little visitor. The bird comes and goes as it likes, frequently sits on the head of the bed while the soldier is in it, and stays at night in its nest. The men are leaving the coat untouched, so that the sociable little bird may bring off its brood successfully. Already it has laid four eggs in the nest.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published under that vessels in the Bombay harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 18th May 1915 was 29 968 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 17th May 1915

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	29 736 inches.
Temperature of Air	86.9 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.9 "
Dew Point	76.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.704 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10).....	3 8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	91.4 "
Minimum do. do.	82.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	WSW,W
Movement	191 miles
Fall of Rain	0.03 inches.
Total fall during month.....	0 1.. "
Do. do. year	1.20 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 18th	0 01 "

It is a comic opera idea that the firm of Krupp should be entitled to profits on the Allies' munitions of war, and yet such is actually the case. Krupp owns the patents for time fuses attached to shells as well as for the oil engines installed in submarines, and is entitled to royalties of 1s. for every such fuse, and £750 for each engine. Of course, the sums accruing are not sent to the enemy firm, but are paid into a special account under Government control, and by the time peace is declared the sum will amount to vast proportions. Probably the total will be taken over as part of an indemnity. At any rate it is very unlikely that Herr Krupp will ever handle it.

HOW TO NEUTRALISE DANGEROUS STOMACH ACIDS.

Few people besides physicians realise the importance of keeping the food contents of the stomach free from acid fermentation. Healthy normal digestion cannot take place while the delicate lining of the stomach is being inflamed and distended by acid and wind—the results of fermenting food in the stomach. To secure perfect digestion, fermentation must be stopped or prevented, and the acid neutralised. For this purpose physicians usually recommend getting a little *bisurated* magnesia from the chemist and taking half a teaspoonful in a little hot or cold water immediately after eating. They recommend *bisurated* magnesia because it is pleasant to take, has no disagreeable after effects, and instantly stops fermentation, neutralises the acid and makes the sour acid food bland, sweet and easily digested.

The regular use of bisurated magnesia—be sure you get the *bisurated*, as other kinds of magnesia are of little value—is an absolute guarantee of healthy, normal digestion, for it overcomes and prevents that acid condition which alone is the cause of trouble.

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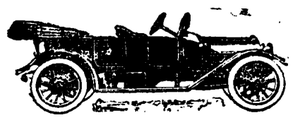

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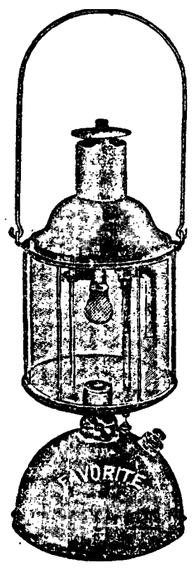

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DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

A SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

DURING A WAR PLAY.

In the King's Bench Division before Mr. Justice Bailhache and Mr. Justice Shearman on April 16, a question of considerable importance to theatre lessees was raised in an appeal from the Judge of the South Shields County Court.

The plaintiff, a domestic servant, claimed damages for personal injuries against the defendant who, is the lessee and manager of the Theatre Royal at South Shields. On September 17, 1914, the plaintiff went to the theatre to see a play called "In Time of War." She paid 9d. for admission, which entitled her to a seat in the dress circle. At one part in the play pistols were fired with blank cartridges. The plaintiff while this was going on suddenly felt a sharp pain in her right wrist. She was wounded and she went to the infirmary, where there was extracted a pistol cartridge. She was detained in the infirmary for a month, and for some time afterwards was unable to resume her employment. It was admitted that the cartridge extracted was fired from a pistol discharged by one of the actors. This cartridge was smaller than the cartridges properly used with the pistol, and it acted as a bullet.

The performance of the play had been arranged for by the defendant with Mr. Mill, the director of a theatrical company. Mr. Mill was to provide the actors and the stage scenery, and so forth, and he took 40 per cent. of the receipts, while the defendant advertised the performance and received 60 per cent. of the takings.

The County Court Judges gave judgment for the plaintiff and awarded her £50 damages, and against this decision the defendant now appealed.

The judges differed in their opinion as to the law on which the County Court Judge gave his decision, and the result was that the appeal was dismissed.

JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Bailhache, after stating the facts, said that it had been contended on behalf of the appellant that the actors in Mill's company were not his servants, and that the appellant had no liability in respect of actors performing in his theatre who were not under a contract of service with him. On the other hand, the respondent contended that the manager warranted that the theatre itself should be safe, that the performance should be safe, and that the actors should act with due care and not negligently.

There semed to be little authority on the subject and none really in point. The nearest authority was that of Welsh and Wife v. Canterbury and Paragon Theatres (10, "The Times" Law Reports 478); but there were obvious differences which prevented it from being binding in this particular matter. The learned County Court Judge had found the warranty of the defending to be that the audience should not be epposed to danger for want of reasonable care; and he came to the conclusion that the performance had not been conducted with reasonable care. It was not denied by the appellant that the warrant went as far as that the building should be safe. But was there any warranty at all as to the performance? He (his Lordship) thought there was. The lessee in such a case bargained that a company should come and perform in his theatre for the two to make money out of the play, and that involved on the part of the lessee and manager a warranty, not only as to the state of the theatre itself, but also some warranty as to the play to be performed.

Did he warrant that the play was a safe play, which might be performed without danger, and did he warrant that the actors should not be negligent? His Lordship was disposed to think that he did, and that when he entered upon the business it was quite immaterial whether the actors were negligent as his servants, or whether they came as a company and shared profits. His Lordship entertained no doubt that he warranted as much as that; that if in the course of the performance there was an incident in the play which was of a dangerous character, if not carefully performed, that particular incident or action must be performed with due care. It could not be denied that the firing of the pistols was a dangerous incident in the play, and that there was negligence in the performance of that incident. If that was so, the judgment of the County Court Judge was right, though he might have put the warranty too high. The appeal, therefore, must be dismissed.

DISSENTING JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Shearman said that he could not come exactly to the same conclusion. The County Court Judge laid down the warrantly too widely. He did not put it merely on the ground that the performance was dangerous, but that in all circumstances the lessee warranted that all persons connected with the performance of the play should exercise reasonable care, so that the audience should not be exposed to danger. It was on the other hand, putting the warranty too low to say that it only applied to the safety of the house. If it was a dangerous play in itself, a person injured could show that it was from the intrinsic danger that the injury to him necessarily arose. His Lordship could not believe that if in fact a performance was not dangerous a plaintiff could recover because of a negligent way in which a certain act was performed, which was not dangerous when not negligently performed. He thought that the judge applied a wrong rule of law and that the action should be re-tried by him as to the nature of the performance.

THE MEN WHO COME BACK.

"In an article by M. Henri Lavedan in "L'Illustration" there is a vivid picture of the effect of contact with the realities of war upon the character and demeanour of soldiers returning from the front," says the "Nation."

"M. Lavedan was impressed with the gravity, almost the aloofness, of these men. For them life had taken on a new and deep colouring, as it assumed, in Browning's poem, for the Lazarus who returned from the house of the dead. Observers here note the same characteristic in our own soldiers. Does the nation share their gravity?"

BLOODHOUNDS ON THE TRAIL.

SUCCESS OF PACKS OWNED BY THE POLICE.

During the last few years a distinct change has been noticed in the official attitude towards bloodhounds, writes a correspondent to "The Times." Force of circumstances has been too strong for the unbelievers.

Of the bloodhounds belonging to five or six Chief Constables in England my information is mainly restricted to the work of those owned by Mr. A. S. Williams, of West Sussex, and Captain Hoel Llewellyn, or Wiltshire, and from what I know of this work I can say without the slightest hesitation or reservation that the experiment has been more than justified by the results. Sufficient has been done in the way of actual captures and convictions to repay more than the expense involved, while the diminution of crime in both these counties attributable to the presence of the hounds, is in itself strinkingly significant.

One may cite two recent cases in West Sussex, in which Mr. William's hounds were concerned. The first related to some pheasant stealing from a shooting at Cocking leased by Lord Cowdray to Mr. Price, of Horsell. At least six hours must have elapsed between the time of the offence and the arrival of the hound from Horsham, 30 miles away, in charge of her handler, J. C. Wilson. Notwithstanding that the spot had been trampled about by keepers investigating the matter, the scent was taken without difficulty from strange boot marks, and followed for two or three miles to one of a block of cottages, in which some pheasants were found. Brought before the magistrates at Midhurst, the inmate pleaded guilty.

The second case, which followed within a week or two of the other, had to do with the theft of fowls from a farm at West Chiltington. The hour of the robbery is not known, but presumably it must have been early in the morning, and it was half an hour past noon before the hound got to work, Again footprints gave the clue to the scent, and the quest ceased at a cottage a mile and a half away, other cottages having been passed on route. Feathers, fowl bones, and a partly-eaten chicken pie were discovered indoors. Two men in the cottage were placed among half-a-dozen others and the hound picked out one of them. This man pleaded guilty at the Petty Sessions and was sentenced, the other also being sent to prison as a receiver. In neither instance was any evidence left that could have aided the police in tracing the criminal, that of the boot impressions, of course, only being useful as corroboration.

Similar misdemeanours occur practically every day in some part of the country or other many of which are never cleared up, and one may safely contend that properly trained bloodhounds would be of the greatest help to the constabulary. It is true the cases mentioned are of comparatively minor importance, but had they been murder arson, or any other serious crime the hound would have been equally useful.

Mr. Wiiliam's hounds come from approved show strains two of them indeed, won prizes at Cruft's Show in February last, and one is of a quality that may well make her a bench champion in the near future. It has become a habit among a few writers who are not hound men to condemn bloodhounds, mainly on the score that they have been bred for the last half-century for exhibition points, but Mr. Edwin Brough made a practice of training most of his puppies to hunt, thus keeping alive the marvellous instinct that seems capable of extraordinary development in wise hands.

The importance of the training period, however, cannot be too strongly emphasized. To reach the greatest perfection much time and trouble is needed, but nothing less than a capacity to carry a line 12 hours cold will constitute a satisfactory police hound. In most forces intelligent men are to be found who have been gamekeepers, or have had some experience with dogs, and after a few lessons from a competent person they should be able to undertake the instruction of a puppy.

THE COST OF THE WAR.

Writing in the "Humanite," M. Compere Morel, who bases his statements on the works of well-known economists, says:—

"It is admitted that the cost of the maintenance of each soldier amounts to about 8s. 5d. *per diem*. Great Britain, France, and Russia having 10,000,000 men under arms, and Germany and Austria 10,000,000, there is, therefore, a daily cost of £8,800,000. Adding to this sum £400,000 as the cost of the Belgian, Serbian, Turkish and Japanese Armies, the daily total of £9,200,000 is reached. £2,200,000,000 have, therefore, been spent in eight months.

With the addition of the material losses sustained in Belgium and East Prussia, the commercial and maritime losses, and the productive capacity of the men who have fallen on the battlefield, the war has up to the present cost £5,867,000,000."

Mr. Edgar Crammond, addressing the Royal Statistical on March 16, estimated the total cost of the war up to July 31, 1915, (on the assumption of continued active and universal hostilities) at £9,147,900,000.

BRITISH LOSSES.

"Since the war began the British casualties have been all told 139,347 up to April 11.

"The numbers are huge, but they will soon be very much greater—because we shall have so much greater a force in action. They show in terms which must go to the heart of every man and woman in the land what is the sacrifice that has been required, and still more that will be required, of us if we are not to do the unspeakable, the unthinking thing, and waver and fail in our resolve to see the war through," says the "Spectator."

CHILD TORTURE.

PRISON FOR MAN AND WIFE.

"Systematic torture" was the description applied by prosecuting counsel to the conduct of Thomas Catling, 29, cabinet-maker, and his wife towards a child five years old. Catling was sentenced at London Sessions on April 21 to twenty-one months' imprisonment and his wife to six months' for neglecting and ill-treating the child.

Mr. Fordham, for the National Society fer the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, said that Mrs. Catling's little daughter Nellie, born before marriage, "looked like a little princess" when handed over to Mr. and Mrs. Catling in August last by the woman's sister. In November the defendants removed to Barnsbury Street, Islington. After a time a Mrs. Northfield noticed that the child was becoming weaker and fell about from sheer weakness

FLESH CUT BY CORDS.

When Mrs. Catling was spoken to, said counsel she made the remarkable statement that she tied Nellie to the gas stove when she went out in order to prevent the child from stealing things from the cupboard. She also said the child had a mania for picking up crumbs from the floor.

That, said counsel, was not surprising for the medical evidence showed that the child was being systematically starved. The way in which she was tied to the gas stove was most brutal. Cords were fastened round her wrists, round her arms above the elbow and round the ankles. The cords round the ankles cut into the flesh to the bone, and in the arms the cordsleft, grooved cuts. Mrs. Northfield had sometimes heard Mrs. Catling say, "You wait until Mr. Catling comes home." On the man's return from work sounds were heard as if the child was being beaten.

INSPECTOR'S VISIT.

Once added counsel, Mrs. Catling remarked, "The little——is the cause of all the trouble in our house." That statement might explain the treatment to which the child was subjected.

When Inspector Ritchings went to the house, said Mr. Fordham, he found Nellie sitting on a stool away from the fire. She had a bruised face and was in a weak, emaciated condition. "I may as well tell you the truth," said Mrs. Catling. "She is not my sister's child as I have led people to believe. She is my own child. I admit I whipped her." The child begged for water and ate ravenously when food was given her. It was at present impossible to say what might happen to the child, as the possibility of her limbs having to be amputated might arise.

Mr. Dinmore, a probation officer, told the court that the woman said to him: "I have had a terrible life of it during the last three months with my husband. I wish I had never seen him. I had often to get between him and my child in order to save it."

Dr. Hands said that the child could not stand by herself. Even if she recovered without its being necessary to operate on her she would be neurasthenic for the rest of her life.

Neither the man nor woman elected to give evidence or called any witnesses and the man's defence was that he had only chastised the girl to correct her habits.

JUDGE'S COMMENT.

Mr. Lawrie, in sentencing the man, said "Your conduct has been as brutal as that of any person who has ever been before me. If there ever was a case which justified the maximum punishment yours is that case, but I am not going to send you to the maximum because there is just one thing which can be stated in mitigation, that this child by her habits may have somewhat exasperated you."

Mr. Lawrwie said the woman's conduct was not so brutal as that of her husband. "I take into consideration that you were led away by that man and egged on by him."

FUTURE OF THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY

A RUSSIAN RECOMMENDATION.

A separate committee recently formed under the auspices of the Society of Slavonic Reciprocity to study the Turkish Black Sea coast should belong to Russia. The report declares that the route of the Baghdad Railway, selected by Germany and the German concession, must be abrogated, and the loss accruing therefrom included in the indemnity exacted from Germany. It is deemed desirable that the railway should at first continue to operate and develop under the joint administration of the three allied Powers, while the selection of new lines and the final determination of the route of trunk and subsidiary lines must depend not so much upon political interests as has hitherto been the case, but upon the economic interests of the three Powers.

From the standpoint of Russian commercial interests, the report recommends that the circuitous route from Biredjik to Baghdad, projected in accordance with German strategical considerations, should be straightened in the form of a line on the right bank of the Euphrates, as suygested in the British plan.

BRITAIN'S TWO MILLION MEN.

"There can be no doubt of the success of the new armies, which are composed of magnificent material, can march right well, can shoot fairly, and will be found with artillery which will steadily improve, and with auxiliary services of a good stamp," says "The Times" military correspondent. "Without any doubt, and including troops already on the ground, we shall be able to place a million men in the field in the principal theatre this summer, and we shall have in reserve at home more than a million more, counting all categories of our forces,, and excluding troops dispatched to secondary theatres."

WEST END "Queen Anne" 15 LEVER WATCH

Non-magnetic lever escapement, compensating nickel-steel hair-spring and balance wheel; seven jewels; substantial dust-proof case.

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Nickel Silver - Rs. 12
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Will stand riding and much knocking about without being affected. Very useful and reliable.

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Nickel Silver - Rs. 13
With leather strap Rs. 14-8
Recommended for Sporting purposes or travelling, when a valuable watch is exposed to so many risks.

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Lost vigour, lost memory, and lost interest in life is often traceable to illness or excesses at some time of life which have left staminal weakness.

Huxley's "Ner-Vigor"

An organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.
ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

"BLACK & WHITE"

Buchanan's Scotch Whiskies are two standard brands to be found in every quarter of the globe: guaranteed always the highest quality.

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OBTAINABLE FROM ALL DEALERS AND STORES

WHAT CAN I DO FOR MY HAIRS

That's the all important question to every one. Is your hair getting thin? Is it getting grey? Is it getting harsh, coarse and harsh to comb or dress? Does dandruff trouble you? All these troubles will be at an end by using a bottle of

KAMINIA OIL.

It is composed of excellent medical drugs, is delightful to use and is the very essence of refinement. For beautifying and increasing the growth of hair, to prevent it falling off, to restore its natural colour, nothing equals KAMINIA OIL.

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IMPORTERS OF
CENTAUR, RALEIGH, ENFIELD, ROYAL DOVER CYCLES.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
EMPIRE-PHONE GRAMOPHONES.

Petrol, Lubricating Oils, Michelin, Dunlop, Motor car Tyres & Accessories always in stock.

LAMINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
33, Church Gate Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

THE COTTON MARKET.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 18.

From the way prices of American cotton keep chopping and changing we must assume the market is extremely sensitive and in a very unstable condition. The existing diplomatic tension, with Germany over the Lusitania affair is responsible for the recent decline in rates and general unsteadiness that prevails, the opinion probably being that the enormous pro-German interests involved in the staple would materially affect the business harmony on the Exchanges, should the incident result in an open diplomatic rupture between the two countries. As there appears to be a prospect of the United States maintaining a firm attitude, the tension is not likely to be reduced for some time to come. The pro-German element may be reckoned upon to bring its vast resources into operation to create as much trouble as possible in the financial and industrial markets, in the shape of a commercial "frightfulness," to intimidate or bluff the Government into adopting a mild milk-and-water policy and come to an understanding with the Fatherland. And it is the question of how far the effort will succeed, with the damage which may ensue, that will demoralize trade conditions until a definite settlement is arrived at. This fact being thoroughly well-known in Berlin, the point will be worked for all it is worth by the German Government temporising and shuffling with the question for a considerable period. It would therefore not be surprising to see the present uncertain tone prevail in the Cotton Exchanges for some time yet. What may or may not transpire between America and Germany can have very little effect on the Indian market except to enhance the value of cotton out here, more especially in high-grade staples.

TRE RUSSIAN BUDGET.

The "Statist" has received an English translation of the Russian Budget for 1915, and says it contains a vast amount of information relating to the economic condition of the Empire, and especially to the influence of the War upon the Russian finances. It was naturally impossible for the Minister of Finance, when drawing up his Budget report, to state what the actual revenue and expenditure for the past year were. It is to be recollected that the vast extent of the Russian Empire makes it impossible to get in such information for a long time after the close of the year; and that, therefore, the statements for the later months are estimates rather than actual facts. Moreover, it is to be recollected that not only were the Dardanelles closed to Russian shipping throughout the year, and therefore the foreign commerce of the Empire was thrown out of gear, but, likewise, that the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of vodka deprived the Russian Government of a very large part of its revenue, which has now to be made good by drawing upon surpluses of former years. Lastly, it need not be stated that the War itself has cut off Russia almost completely from ready communication with the rest of the world. By sea she cannot communicate with other countries through the Dardanelles, and though in a sense she is not entirely prevented from communicating through the Baltic, yet the Baltic is, for most purposes, sealed against her. Therefore she has to depend for water communication with the rest of the world upon Archangel, which is closed by ice for so much of the year, and upon Vladivostok. There is no doubt, however, that there will be a large deficit. But it is hardly worth while recording what the estimate now is of the amount of that deficit. It may, however, be interesting to the reader to be told that the Minister states that the aggregate resources available before the end of October for covering War expenditure amounted to about 185 millions sterling. In order to find further means, he goes on to say, it will be necessary to have recourse to loans and he is firmly convinced that there will be no particular difficulty in the issue of new War loans both within the Empire and abroad.

For 1915 it is hardly necessary to repeat that the Minister is quite as much at a loss to form trustworthy estimates as he is in regard to the receipts and expenditure since the outbreak of hostilities. On one hand, the War must exercise a very unfavourable influence upon the economic condition of Russia. On the other, as the War goes on and Russia's immense superiority in men over her enemies makes itself felt, elation will spring up in Russia, and probably will cause a general improvement in business. Over and above this, the abolition of the spirit monopoly deprives the Russian Government of a very large and steadily increasing revenue, and no adequate substitute for that revenue has yet been provided. Against this, however, we have to set the probability that the Dardanelles will soon be forced, and that then Russia will be able to export freely, which will be followed by a great improvement in her trade. Russia had last year one of the finest wheat harvests ever gathered in. It is possible of course, that the retention of the harvest may have caused deterioration in the grain. But, however that may be, Russia will have an immense supply of wheat to export, and that will help her to bear the cost of the War more easily than otherwise. Meanwhile, the draft Budget for 1915, for it is nothing more, estimates the ordinary revenue at £308,010,831, and the ordinary expenditure at £307,881,446, showing a surplus of ordinary revenue over ordinary expenditure of £129,385. The extraordinary revenue is estimated at £950,000, and the extraordinary expenditure at £15 549,395. The extraordinary revenue, plus the surplus ordinary revenue, is less than the total extraordinary expenditure by £14,470,000, which it is proposed to cover by means of loans. Compared with the estimate for 1914, the estimated ordinary revenue for the present year shows a decrease of £49,206,116, or 13,8 per cent. In the Budget for 1914, the Minister goes on to remark, the revenue from the spirit monopoly was estimated at £93,607,750, or, together with certain subsidiary receipts from the same source, it amounted to 26.2 per cent. of the total ordinary revenue in that Budget. In the draft Budget for the present year the revenue from the same source is only 4.7 per cent. of the total ordinary revenue, thus putting in a very striking way the loss of revenue from the abolition of the spirit monopoly. The Minister however, proceeds to observe that the spirit monopoly entailed a considerable expenditure, which has been greatly reduced already, and will, of course, be further reduced as the whole business is wound up. The total expenditure on the Government sale of spirits was estimated in the Budget for 1914 at £24,678,756. In the draft Budget for 1915 the amount of the corresponding expenditure is reduced by £14,037,440. Deducting this saving in expenditure from the above-mentioned loss of revenue, the actual decrease in the net revenue from the monopoly due to a reduction of operations works out at over 65 millions sterling.

While the full explanation for the introduction of new taxes and the increase in old to cover the loss of the spirit monopoly is reserved for the Ministers concerned when the Duma meets, the Minister of Finance thinks it proper to state in broad general terms his own justification for what has been done. In direct taxes there is an increase, he says, in the tax on real estate in towns and boroughs, in the tax levied on nomads in all forms of the tax on commerce and industries, and in the inhabited house tax. In some of these cases the rise is from 6 to 8 per cent.; in others from 6 roubles to 8 roubles; and in others, again, there is a 50 per cent. rise. These levies have been imposed by the Council of Ministers and approved by the Tsar. Doubtless they will be fully discussed in the Duma later on. The greatest financial results are expected by the Minister of Finance from the measures affecting duties. Temporary duties are levied on the transport of passengers, baggage, freights, also on the transport of goods carried in goods and passenger trains, excepting such as are carried as luggage, the rates of taxation on the first class being 25 per cent., while in the second case the rates vary according to the kind of goods carried. Fifty copecks per good has been imposed upon cotton delivered for transport at certain railway stations. In the Budget for 1915 this tax is estimated at three millions sterling.

GERMAN DYES FOR AMERICA.

American business interests have been pressing our Government to allow German dyes to go to the United States. The argument seems a fairly strong one, apart altogether from the question of international law. First, the British Government is said to have licensed imports of German dyes into Great Britain; secondly, American mills are manufacturing uniforms for the Allies for which German dyes are required. In the middle of March the textile trades of the United States are said to have had only one month's supply of dyes; but, according to the "Journal of Commerce," three ships were in German ports loaded with dyes consigned to America, which were valued at six million dollars, and would give American mills a supply until August. Before war the annual cost of dyes was estimated at about 10 million dollars, or 2 per cent. of the total value of all the textile materials manufactured in the United States.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, May 17th.

			Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool			5,000
" "	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		500
" "	Sales of East Indian ..		300
" "	Imports		14,000
Mid. Americans ..	.. ..	..	5.23d.
Egyptian F.G.F.	.. ..	..	7.80d.
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	..	July ..	9.42
		Oct. ..	9.78
New York Official noon call		July ..	9.41
		Oct. ..	9.77
New Orleans 10 a.m.	..	July ..	9.21
		Oct. ..	9.51

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 17th.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June	5.14	5.13
June-July	5.20	5.17
July-Aug.	5.28	5.27
Aug.-Sept.	5.36	5.35
Oct.-Nov.	5.50	5.49
Jan.-Feb.	5.62	5.63
March-April	5.70	5.70
May-June	5.77	5.77

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, May 17th.

Good Bengal M.G.	.. ..	..	3.85
F.G. " "	.. ..	..	4.00
Fine " "	.. ..	..	4.15
Good Oomra "	.. ..	..	4.25
F.G. " "	.. ..	..	4.40
Fine " "	.. ..	..	4.55
Good M.G. Oomra	.. ..	..	4.25
Fin. M.G. "	.. ..	..	4.55
Good Broach ..	.. ..	..	4 75
F.G. " ..	.. ..	..	4.90
Fine " ..	.. ..	..	5.05

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 17.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	11,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ...	25,000
Day's Exports to Continent	—
Futures at New York, July	9.43
Previous closing price	9.36
Futures at New York, October	9.81
Previous closing price	9.72
Spot Cotton at New York	9.6
Previous price	9.80
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.00
Previous price	9.00
Tone of Spot Cotton:—	
Futures at New Orleans, July	9.26
Previous price	9.15
Futures at New Orleans October	9.56
Previous price	9.45
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	73/8
Demand Bills	4.79.25
Silver Commercial Bars	50

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 17th

Bar Silver Spot	23⅝
Closing Tone of Silver:—Fall caused by absence of business.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2⅝
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	3⅜
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4½
" " " " 6 " ..	4¾
Interest day to day loans	1⅝
" day market loans	2

£184,000 has been earmarked for Argentina

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 18.

To-day the market was quiet with new Good Broach quoted at Rs. 240. Later in the day on the receipt of higher advices from New York prices advanced Rs. 2/3 owing to small buying in the bazaar.

Houses and Mills are quiet and only a moderate business has been reported.

New crops are steady, with little business doing, while ready cotton is in poor demand. We quote for May delivery:—

Fine M. G. Broach, 211
Fine M. G. Bengal, 161/2
Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akola, 185

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good Broach, April, 245
Fully Good Bengal, January, 181

Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach ..	..	..	241	Apr. 25'16
M. G. " ..	209	..	..	May 1915
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms) ..	186	179	..	Jan 25'16
H G Rajputana terms) (Ry. ..	..	..	..	..
M G Sind Punjab (Ry. terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M G Khandesh ..	171	158	..	May 1915
M G Mathia ..	..	..	..	..
H G Bhagalkote..	..	..	..	..
H G Bijapur ..	..	..	..	..
M. G Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	198	..	..	May 1915
M. G. Nagpore ..	196	..	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	Do.
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam ..	..	..	..	Do.
M. G. Oomrawatee description ..	..	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm., Fair staple ..	184	..	..	Do.
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	216	Do.
H. G. Westerns ..	..	..	197	Do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	204	Do.
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	222	Do.
M. G. Compta ..	..	..	222	Do.
M. G. Bengals ..	158	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm.	..	..	195	July 1915
Do.	..	..	209	Jan. 1916

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 48 hours up till 6 pm. on 17th May, 1915:—

Cotton	10,635 Bales.
Wheat	52,534 cwts.
Linseed	11,382 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	4,384 "
Ginjellyseed	910 "
Groundnuts	1,138 "
Castorseed	4,347 "
Rice	152,618 "
Myrabollams	3,530 "
Cottonseed	8,080 "
Mowraseed	316 "
Gram	9,033 "
Joowar	2,387 "
Barley	375 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent ..... Rs. 7, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi ..... Rs. 6-10, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent. ..... Rs. 39, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent ..... Rs. 45 B. T. per candy.
Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-8, B. T. per cwt. May.
Forward ..... Rs. 8.3, R. D. per cwt.
Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 6-1, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 6-3, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 6-5, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujarat ..... Rs. 7, B. T. per cwt.
Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 6-12, R. D. per cwt.
Groundnuts.
Bold ..... Rs. 27-8, B. T. per candy.
Madras ..... Rs. 29, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed ..... Rs. 3-14, B. T. per cwt.
Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 5-11, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed ..... Rs. 19, B. T. per candy.
Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent ..... Rs. 42, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat ..... 44 B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 3 29-32d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 3 15-16d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 3 15.16d. June.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. do. Forward ..... 1s. 4 3-16d. June
Do. 4 Months Ready ..... 1s. 4 7-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do ..... 174 Nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong ..... 133½.
Do. Shanghai ..... 171.
60 d-s. Yokohama ..... 149½ to 149½.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-12-0
Australian do	24-8-0
Bombay do	24-6-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-11-6
English Dragons	15-3-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	60.15-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 18.

The Cotton Mill Share remained closed today owing to a Parsi holiday—Adar Jashan.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was recorded at Rs. 93¾.

1 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 98 5/8.

When you've been talking all day in a stuffy room it usually results in a headache. It needn't last but a few minutes. Stearns' Headache Cure relieves it. C. 7

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 18.

Jute shares ruled very firm throughout the day: in many instances registering a material advance in market value with buyers plentiful and prepared to follow advance. Coal shares were in demand to a limited extent, a small trade being put through in those securities with prices well maintained. A large volume of general business was reported. The followng sales took place:—

Coal,—Bhalgora 22/10, Bokaro and Ramghur 13/2,13/6, Burra Dhemo 9, 9/2, Imperial 7/12, New Manbhoom 18/4, Raneegunge 24, 24/4; Sutkidih 10/12 Teetulmuri 10/6, 10/8.

Jute,—Alliance (ord) 160, to 165-8; Auckland (ord) 108/8, 109/8; Barnagore 79, 80, 80/8; Belvedere (ord) 128/8 to 132; Clive (ord) 66, 66/8, 67; Delta (ord) 178, 179, 180; Empire (ord) 13/2, 13/4, 13/8; Fort Gloster (ord) 209, 210, 211, 212; Fort William (ord) 66/8, 67, 68; Howrah (ord) 137, Hooghly (prefs) 12; Kamarhatty (ord) 155/8, 156, 157, 160; Kanknarrah (ord) 265 to 272; Kelvin (ord) 158 to 162; Lawrence (ord) 146, 147; Northbrook (ord) 14, 14/4; Reliance (ord) 127, 128; Reliance (prefs) 101, 102;

Miscellaneous,—Anglo Oriental Steam 7/12, Auckland jute 5¼ per cent. debentures 104; Bank of Bengal 1,750; Bankura Damudar River Railway 2 p. Beechwood estate debentures 104; Bowreah cotton (ord) 140; Calcutta Ice 12/8; Chowringhee properties 102; Howrah jute 5 per cent. debentures 101.

Government Paper.—Three and a half per cent. was quoted Rs. 93/6.

SWEDISH WAR RISK INSURANCE FOR WOOD CARGOES.

A press communiqué states that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has been informed by his Majesty's Minister at Stockholm that, according to an official announcement published in that capital on the 23rd ultimo, wood cargoes from Sweden will in future be granted war risk insurance whatever their destination. This affects all wood goods which were not considered contraband by Germany prior to the issue of the German order of November 23rd last.

If you use Zymore Trokeys you will not be bothered with irritation of the throat, causing you to cough. Always carry them with you; they are pleasant to take.

BANK OF MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 18.

The Bank of Madras rate of interest remains unchanged.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., writing from London on April 22nd say:—

GOLD.

The movements of gold continue to be in favour of the Bank of England.

Receipts were announced as under:—

April 15th, £50,000 in sovereigns released on Egyptian account.
April 16th, £89,000 in bar gold.
April 17th, £42,000 in bar gold.
April 21st, £869,000 in bar gold.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

April 15th, £30,000 in sovereigns set aside on account of Argentina.
April 19th, £60,000 in sovereigns set aside on account of Argentina.
April 20th, £150,000 in sovereigns set aside on account of Argentina.
April 21st, £50,000 in sovereigns set aside on account of Argentina.
April 21st, £200,000 in bar gold.

The increase on balance during the week amounted to £560,000.

SILVER.

A good undertone is still maintained, and has been made manifest by an advance in prices.

From April 16th when 23½ was fixed the quotation rose almost every day until yesterday 23 13/16d. was recorded, and was maintained to-day.

During the week some shyness has been shown by American sellers, and, notwithstanding that rising prices have been recorded, there has been no appreciable falling off in demand.

The upward movement derived its impetus from a more lively enquiry on the part of the Indian Bazaars, which have been continuously in the market since Saturday last.

China exchanges have not reflected the firmness of the silver market so much as might have been expected, but there is nothing to suggest, as yet, that the higher quotation for silver will attract selling from that quarter.

The Continental purchases have been on a small scale.

An Indian Currency Return for the 15th April, 1915 gives the following details, in lakhs of Rupees:—

Notes in Circulation 60, 54.
Reserve in Silver Coin 31, 22.
Gold Coin and Bullion 7,67.
Gold in England 7,65.
The stock in Bombay consists of 6,000 bars, as compared with 6,500 last week.

No shipment has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong during the week.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

April 16, 23 1/2 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
April 17, 23 9/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
April 19, 23 3/4 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
April 20, 23 3/4 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
April 21, 23 13/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
April 22, 23 13/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average for the week, 23.698 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
The quotation to-day for cash delivery is ½d. above that fixed a week ago.

Richard Beard, the 9 year old son of Quarter-Master Sergeant Beard of the Bangalore Remount Depot, was drowned in a rain pool on Agram Plain on Monday evening, while rambling with two other boys of his age. Before the latter were able to report the matter Beard was beyond assistance.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

May 17.
Umta ..... Babb ..... Rangoon
May 18.
Aleppo ..... Jones ..... Hull

The following vessels entered the Docks for loading:—

Steamer:—Castalia ..... for Home Ports
" Jehangir (to arrive) ..... for Aden and Red Sea Ports.

The following vessel received her portclearance yesterday.

Steamer Lovedano for Calcutta.

S. S. Loredano:—The steamer Loredano, 2,652 tons, Captain A. Giacopello, will sail to-day for Calcutta, via Colombo, with a general and the same bottom cargo on board.

S. S. Aleppo:—The steamer Aleppo, 2,536 tons, Captain G. H. Jones, arrived here yesterday from Hull, which port she left on the 6th April last, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Umta:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Umta, 3,492 tons, Captain P. Babb, arrived here on Monday evening from Rangoon, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Jinsen Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Jinsen Maru left Singapore for Colombo, via Malacca, on the 17th instant.

Tuesday, May 18th, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C. & R. Chariton ..... Charitonas ..... D. Nanji & Co
F. City of Calcutta ..... Miller ..... K. N. & Co
H. Sailor Prince ..... Chilvers ..... D. Nanjee & Co
N. Angus ..... Leyzell ..... T. Morrison & Co
P. Lowther Range ..... Gundry ..... T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Matanadi ..... N. N. & Co
Ponani ..... K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Karmala ..... Evans ..... P. & O. S. N. Co
4 Capri ..... Alberto ..... Baldovino & Co
7 Loredano ..... Giacopello ..... M. Italiana
9 Tosan Maru ..... Nakano ..... N. Y. Kaisha
8 Dairen Maru ..... Nasu ..... N. Y. Kaisha
10 Castalia ..... Kelso ..... W. & A. G. & Co
5 Baroda ..... Horscroft ..... M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Malta ..... Smith ..... P. & O. S. N. Co
3 Circassia ..... Osborne ..... W. & A. G. & Co
4 Colaba ..... Ross ..... M. M. & Co
5 Kashmir ..... Irving ..... P. & O. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Dleppo ..... Jones ..... J. Finlay & Co
Jewarka ..... Maples ..... M. M. & Co
Kadali ..... Loftus ..... T. M. & Co
Nioto ..... Smith ..... W. & A. G. & Co
Uour-el-Bahr ..... Nacoda ..... A. Malwan
Amta ..... Babb ..... M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

May 18

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Chariton (s) 325 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 66 cwts. Indian old rubber, P. A. Kulkani

Circassia (s) 18 bales wool, B. Valabdas; 24 bales wool, V. Omersey; 15 bales wool, F. F. Campbell & Co.

City of Calcutta (s) 1,100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 500 bales cotton, Lyon Lord & Co.; 37 bales wool raw, E. Dossa & Co.; 2,001 cwts. rape seed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 4,004 cwts. rape seed, C. Boggino & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia (s) 101 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 4 pots rose oil, M. Jafferbhoy; 991 cwts. wheat, J. Fachire; 12,344 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers.

Castalia (s) 210 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

City of Calcutta (s) 84 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani; 602 cwts. rape seed, J. Fashiri; 1,401 cwts. mustard seed, J. Fashiri; 400 cwts. mustard seed, M. Sonji; 1,056 cwts. mowra seed, J. Fashiri; 2,000 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 4,955 cwts. wheat, John Fashiri.

FOR LONDON.

Kashmir (s) 42 bales hemp, M. Sakarchand & Co.; 110 bales hemp, M. E. Umrigar & Co, 50 casks, 100 bales, goat skins, E. N. Stein; 2 bales sheep skins, C. Rahamtoola & Sons; 6 bales goat skins, R. M. Kooka; 234 cwts. buffalo horns, G. Lushidana; 475 cwts. nux-vomica, M. Jafferbhoy; 2,250 cwts. turmeric, M. Jafferbhoy; 36 bales cow hides, H. M. Ahmed & H. Essa; 10,000 cwts. wheat, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 9,000 cwts. wheat, Sanday & Co.; 1,130 cwts. dry ginger, M. Jafferbhoy; 560 cwts. cashewnuts, M. Jafferbhoy; 100 cwts. gum olibanum, G. Luchidana & Co.; 89 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas.

Sailor Prince (s) 7,380 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia (s) 150 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.; 205 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR OSAKA.

Darim Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, F. F Campbell & Co.

Tosan Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kasha; 200 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 572 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Karmala (s) 11 bales cotton twist. David Sassoon & Co.

FOR MOJI.

Tosan Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu & Co.; 500 bales cotton, T. Yunsor.

FOR YOKHOAMA.

Tosan Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu & Co; 400 bales cotton, N. M. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Tosan Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kashia; 1,000 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu & Co.; 1,779 bales cotton, N. B. Kaisha; 1,500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Loredano from Venicer, Agents, Venice S. N. Co.:—250 cases, 10.174 pieces tiles, 331 cases caps, 34 kegs portasic acid, 29 kegs, 20 cases aniline dye, 10 cases, 1 bale cordage, 200 bags almonds, 168 cases beads, 32 cases hemp twins, 5 bales hemp goods, 4,900 bags sulphur, 882 kegs, 45 cases earth colour, 4 cases, 62 packages paper, 3 cases goat skins, 4 packages cowries, 14 cases soap, 61 slabs marble, 4 cases marble works, 546 cases cotton goods, 52 cases piece goods of mixed tissue, 138 bales cotton yarn, 3 cases silk goods, 25 cases cotton and silk goods, 131 cases waste silk, 18 cases silk waste yarn.

S. S. Karmala, from London, Agents, P. & O. S. N. Co.:—2,625 casks cement, 31 cases, 2 packages medicine, 9 cases chloroform, 300 cases lime juice, 41 cases acid, 4 cases medical spirits, 40 kegs axion grease, 80 cases quinine, 1 package mineral water, 26 cases syrup, 81 cases, 23 packages medicinal tinctures, 2 cases perfumery sarsaparilla, 2 cases ozone fluid, 46 cases cordials, 2 cases spirits, 201 cases, 7 hg. hds., 304 packages wine, 24 cases claret, 14 cases jam, 50 cases wines and spirits, 230 cases brandy, 1 case hides, 13 packages ivory, 1 case brassware, 120 bundles yellow metal circles, 3,012 drums linseed oil, 559 drums, 1 cask, 1,145 kegs, 184 cases paint, 180 cases, 76 casks colour, 28 bales, 43 cases, 46 packages paper, 2 cases arrowroot, 32 cases chocolate confectionery, 4 cases hops, 30 cases emulsion, 16 cases confectionary, 700 cases milk, 13 cases biscuits, 53 packages provisions, 7 cases bacon, 370 cases o'stores, 3 bales leather, 45 cases, 6 packages soap, 3 cases suger, 5 cases cigarettes, 3 cases cigars, 5 cases e. cloth, 5 cases cotton piece goods, 1 case silk & linen goods, 2 bales, 1 package canvas, 1 case imitation silk, 1 package woollen yarn, 7 cases wollen & cotton goods.

Only a mother knows the worry

and trouble when baby does not get on as might be expected.
Often during the teething period baby becomes feverish, restless and suffers unnecessary pain from swollen gums, sleeplessness, constipation, diarrhœa, coughs, colds or even bronchitis.
Still more often, appetite fails and the poor child becomes thin, miserable and weak.
A course of SCOTT'S Emulsion saves all this. It gives the child strength to carry over this trying period, whilst its valuable lime salts aid the easy formation of strong white teeth.
Rickety children especially grow healthy, robust and strong on account of the magnificent quality of cod liver oil contained only in

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ELECTRIC POCKET LAMPS.

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Gowalia Tank Road,
Bombay, 17th November, 1905.

Mr. Phiroze M. Dastoor has on various occasions, examined my eyes with the Ophthalmoscope, and supplied me with glasses for the correction of mixed astigmatism; they suit me so well that I find great comfort in using them, and I have much pleasure in testifying to his skill and ability.

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Lt.-Colonel. I.M.S.

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France and the Next War	1 14	1 8
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"40 Years After." Story of the Franco-German War.
British Regiments at the Front.
The Campaign round Liege.
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Lloyd's A. B. C. of the War. Facts about the Countries involved, Armies and Navies engaged, etc.
Great Men of the Great War.
The "Windsor" Christmas Number. 15 coloured plates.
The First Phase of the Great War. "The Graphic Extras, 1914" Rs. 4.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON
Booksellers and Publishers.

THE APOLLO BUNDER INCIDENT.

HONORARY MAGISTRATE CHARGED.

CONSTABLE CROSS-EXAMINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Guider charged Mr. Dadabhoy R. B. Jijibhoy, Mr. Cursetji R. B. Jijibhoy and Mr Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy with assaulting Yusuf Khan Mahomed Khan, Police Constable No. 2038, while in execution of his duties. Mr. Kirke-Smith, acting Public Prosecutor, assisted by Superintendent Canty, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, barrister, instructed by Mr. Blunt, solicitor, was for the defence.

At the outset Mr. Kirke-Smith asked the Court to frame two more charges against the accused under section 224 of the Indian Penal Code with trying to escape from police custody, and under section 225 with assisting a prisoner to escape.

The Magistrate framed an additional charge under section 224 against the first and second accused and under section 225 against the third accused.

All the accused pleaded not guilty.

A PREVIOUS COMPLAINT DISBELIEVED.

Yusuf Khan Mahomed, Police Constable No. 2038, cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, said he had been nine years in the Police Force.

Mr. Wadia: On the 19th May, 1914, before Mr. Khairaz, you charged a man named Ardeshir with intentionally offering illegal obstruction in the discharge of your duties?

Witness: I don't remember.

Ardeshir was then produced, whom witness identified as the man he had charged with obstructing him in his duties while trying to arrest another man.

You charged him with having kicked you and thrown you down three flights of steps?—Yes.

The accused was acquitted, the charge dismissed and your story disbelieved?—The Magistrate thought so and acquitted the accused.

Further cross-examined, witness said he was a Pathan. On the 27th ultimo, at the spot where the motor cycle accident took place, there was another Policeman besides him. Both had whistles and if they had blown them, half a dozen Policemen could have come up running. Sergeant Frost was very far. Witness did not see Inspector Guider walking about Apollo Bunder that time. He went to the spot of the accident first and helped the cycle to be disentagled from the gharry. He asked the cyclist Merwanji to take the machine aside, which he did and waited there till Mr. Cherry came up from the Yacht Club. Before Mr. Cherry came, witness told Merwanji that he would have to go to the Police station. The other Police sepoy who was also there, also told Merwanji similarly. Merwanji never said that if Mr. Cherry told him to go to the Police Station he would not only go there but also take the other sepoy there in his side car. Before Mr. Cherry's arrival he made no attempt to escape. Witness saw Merwanji hand his visiting card to Mr. Cherry but did not hear him mentioning his name to Mr. Cherry. He was close by when Mr. Cherry and Merwanji had a conversation. Before Mr. Cherry's arrival, when witness told Merwanji that he would have to go to the Police Station, Merwanji gave no reply and simply stood there. Before he went away after having a talk with Mr. Cherry, Merwanji came back to the cycle and examined the machine to see if it was in working order. After doing that he stopped the engine. Witness would swear that the second accused assaulted him. He asked the motorist to come to the Police Station but the latter would not do so, and the first two accused made the motorist run away. The cyclist re-started the engine, the first two accused held witness and the cyclist blew his horn to disperse the crowd that had collected, and ran away. Witness shouted out to seize the cyclist but who could stop a motor cycle? The first two accused held him tight and the other policeman came up and rescued him. They held his coat and as he had the uniform on he told them not to assault him like that. He tried to get free but did not succeed. His hands were not free because he was holding the accused and he could not whistle.

CALLED HIM A SWEEPER.

Witness further said that when the second accused struck him he fell down. The witness said he did not say this in his examination-in-chief, because he was not asked about it. They first assaulted him and then held him. The second accused struck him on the chest with his right hand. The first man to come to the scene of the incident was the second accused, and not the first accused. The witness denied having said to the two accused: "You are sons of a big lord to tell me this," or "I have seen many sweeper boys like you."

Mr. Wadia: You have never used a bad word in your life?

The witness: I have done many things in my native place. But what has that got to do here? If anyone abused me I might return the abuse.(Laughter.)

Continuing, the witness said that when the accused struck him he did not abuse them, but simply told them not to abuse him. No one came to take his number. He did not know whether the second accused first took down the number of sepoy No. 1616. Sepoy No. 1616 did not tell the second accused: "Why do you take my number? It was the other sepoy who abused you." The witness Lingu might have said that the first two accused abused him (the witness) and he abused them. But he did not abuse them. He did not know whether what Lingu said was true or false. They both called him a "sweeper" and a "sepoy of Rs. 10." The second accused did not come to take his number. While sitting on the coach-box he did not interfere with the reins which the coachman was holding. He told the coachman to drive to the police station and the first two accused asked him to drive to their bungalow. When the third accused came on the scene in his car, the witness did not insist upon their going on foot to the police station. He did not touch the steering wheel when he got on the motor car. The third accused struck him with his right hand and drove the car with the other. The witness denied that he himself had taken out his belt and thrown it on the ground, or torn his coat, or pressed his turban between his knees to create evidence against the accused. He also denied having told Mr. Aston's chauffeur on the day Merwanji was fined that he had got one "crow" (Parsi) fined and was going to get other three "crows" fined.

Re-examined by Mr. Kirke Smith, the witness said he used his whistle sometimes. The third accused did not offer to take him in the motor car.

Sergeant Frost, cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, said the third accused did not tell him that the Policeman had behaved in a very impudent manner. He only said that the Policeman was excited. He said he would see Mr. Edwardes in the matter. He did not say that he was going to give evidence. The witness never said "you are going to give evidence, then I will charge you too". Mr Bottlewalla was never charged by Inspector Guider.

The further hearing was adjourned till Friday.

BRITISH PRISONERS STRIPPED OF UNIFORMS.

TO MAKE UP SHORTAGE IN GERMAN EQUIPMENT.

Fresh details with regard to conditions in Germany have been supplied to a "Daily Chronicle" special correspondent by a friend who has been travelling through the country. The correspondent writes:—

There is apparently a considerable shortage of military equipment, as the classes recently called up present ludicrous figures, clothed as they are in scrappy and obsolete uniforms, including portions of khaki tunics filched from British prisoners.

Referring to the noticeable shortage of men of military age in Munich, he said that directly the towns are left behind (and these remarks apply equally to Wurtemberg, Saxony and Baden) the scarcity at once becomes more striking still; the agricultural work everywhere has been taken over entirely by old men and women, and they are even performing the more arduous manual duties.

Even in the country districts of Prussia, where the last classes have not yet been called up, similar conditions prevail, revealing the great drain on the manhood of the nation which the war has imposed.

To the west of Coblenz my friend discovered that a most formidable series of concrete trenches had been constructed, evidently for use in the event of a retreat, and this evidence of the possibility of military operations in their midst has had a most sobering effect on the population of the district, where a genuine state of alarm has been produced.

For fear of a re-appearance of the Allies' airmen over Freidrichshaven the military authorities have moved the Zeppelin hangars to another part of the town.

NOT A FRIEND ANYWHERE.

"Night life" in Berlin has in no way diminished. If anything it exceeds in dissipation the revolting standard it had attained before the outbreak of war. Needless to say every orgy is wound up with the Hymn of Hate, usually bawled by the huskiest voice from the top of a table, and to "God punish England" the females present fervently hiccough "He will do it"!

According to my informant the German public now realise that they have not a friend in the world, despite their elaborate propaganda: the Americans are treated very slightingly, and the Swiss are openly accused of favouring the Allies—even the North Swiss journals, which are printed in German. The feeling against the Swiss is so strong, in fact, that they are being sent out of Alsace, even those long established in business.

Germans belonging to the "unarmed" Landsturm residing in Switzerland have been recalled for service. This order applies to men between the ages of 21 and 36.

German agents are at the present time actively engaged in buying up all the available nickel and copper coins which circulate largely in the Tessino, paying 12 francs for the 100 pieces of 10 centimes—or a premium of 20 per cent.

The "Journal de Genève" makes some caustic remarks about the statements recently made by Herr Ballin to an American newspaper man, accusing Great Britain of causing the war. Herr Ballin, says the "Journal," seems to have unconsciously made a clean breast of Germany's guilt when he touches this essential point:

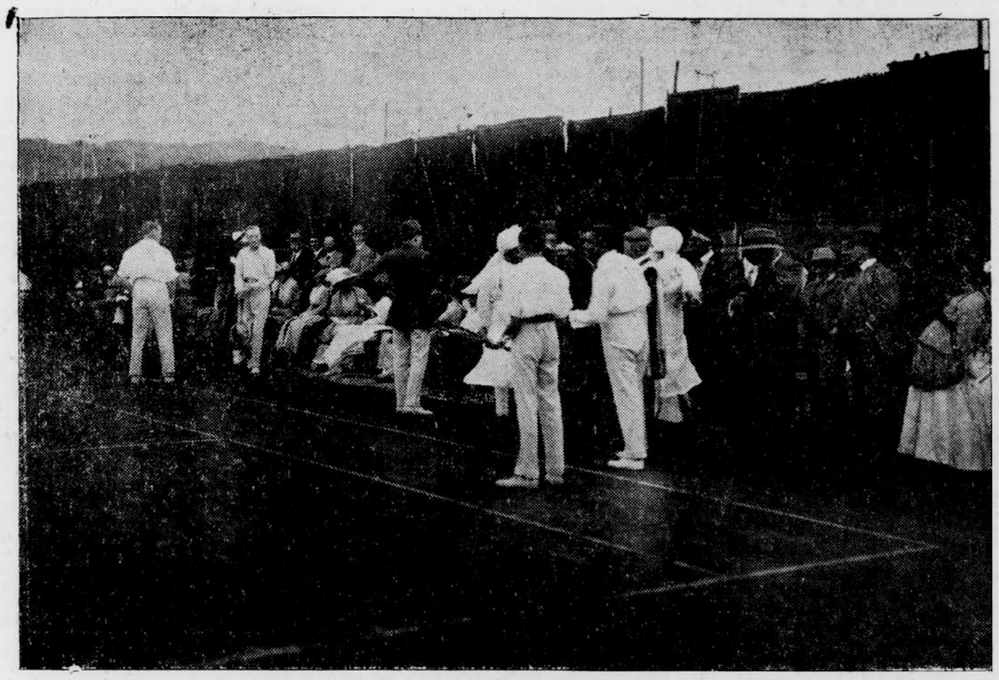
> Had we (Germany) known at the commencement of the negotiations that England would enter the campaign against us, Austria would have been more conciliating.

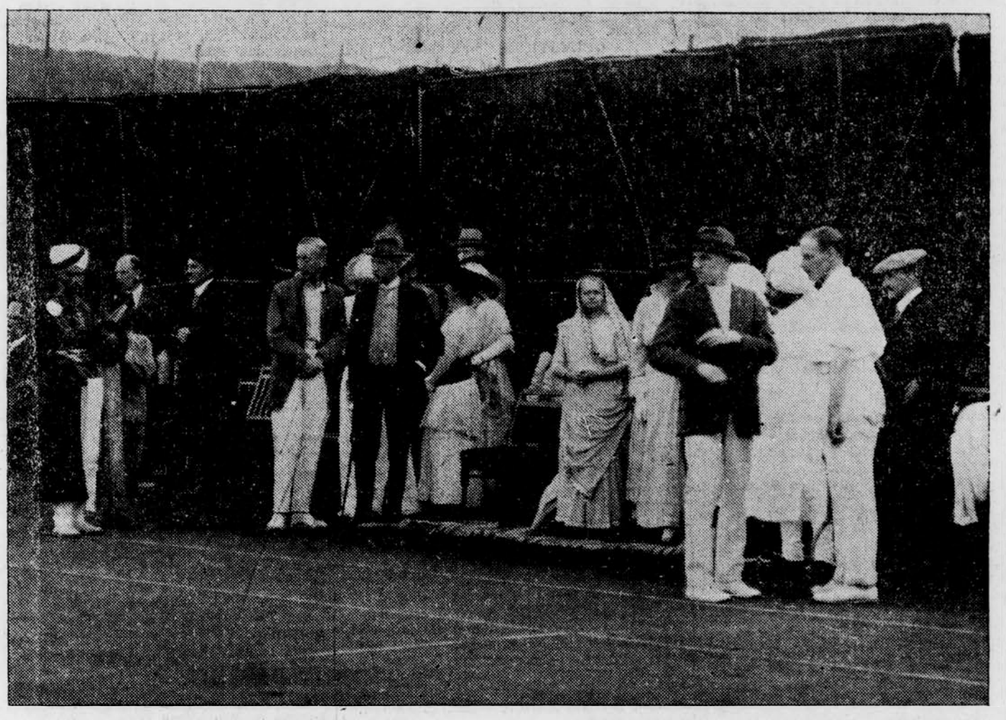
Herr Ballin's declaration says, in fact, as plainly as possible: "It is we who have caused the conflagration, since had we known that England would take sides against us the fire would not have burst out."

This analogy follows:

"Two men attack two passers-by, to whose succour a third runs unannounced. Would the attackers be allowed to plead in court, 'We should not have assailed the plaintiffs had we known that they would receive assistance. The wretch who came to the rescue was concealed in the shadow: it is he, therefore, who is the culprit, because had he shown himself we should have gone our way with our hands in our pockets!'"

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON AT MAHABLESWAR HINDU GYMKHANA.





Photographs by Messrs. Devare & Co., Bombay.

On the occasion of Their Excellencies' visit to the Mahableswar Hindu Gymkhana H. H. the Maharana of Rajpipla was "At Home" to the distinguished visitors.

THE PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.

The annual report of the above club for the year 1914-15 states that the total number of Members on the roll on 31st December 1914 was 115 as against the same number of the year previous.

The balances at the end of the year 1914 and 1915 were Rs. 1,114-5-2 as against Rs. 1,032-12-2 of the year 1913-14.

During the Official year seven regular Meetings of the Members of the Managing Committee were called and held.

RUNS.

Since the last Meeting in May 1914 no less than 13 runs were arranged but upto the time of this report 9 rides were performed which were well attended. The highest attendance was 22, lowest being 5, average being 11 per ride.

Messrs. Peshotan M. Dastoor and H. A. Banker carry off the prize for attending the greatest number of rides.

The first prize including one sovereign contributed by Mr. Lowji R. Subedar B.A. the club's vice-president, for the highest number of runs for the season 1913-14' was won by Mr. Peshotan M. Dastoor the veteran Captain of the Club who instead of taking it gave it over as a donation in the Club's General Fund.

The first ride of the season was run on Sunday 8th November 1914 to Land's End, Bandra, where a very large number attended and twenty-nine members took breakfast at Bandra Hotel. In order to create further enthusiasm and keep members well informed of the rides, a programme was arranged before-hand and printed copies of the same were circulated amongst members.

Of all the rides the ride off to Vajereshawar (Hot Water Baths) was the most interesting since a new route was adopted for return journey, viz: Vajereshwar to Bassein instead of Kalyan. This ride was the longest of all being 41 miles and looking to the condition of the road was a very remarkable feat of cycling and speaks very highly of the sustaining powers of the members.

A new ride run this year for the first time of about 25 Miles from Thana via Kalyan to Ambernath famous for its Hindu Temple was a feature of the season, as the route was delightful and scenery was very charming.

During the season the rides were well attended and there were very few accidents or mishaps. Thanks to the co-operation of members these rides were all very cheerful and fully enjoyed.

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

The total number that took part in the tournament of this year was fourteen.

The following was the result of the tournament.

Mr. Hiraji F. Vania won the 1st prize.
Mr. Savax N. Vatcha won the 2nd prize.

AN EVENING PARTY AT DUMAS.

NAWAB SAHIB OF SACHIN ENTERTAINED

An evening entertainment was held at Dumas on Saturday last in the spacious compound of the house of Mr. Bhimji J. Mackenji of Bombay, in honour of H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Sachin, who lately returned from East Africa. Every arrangement was successfully made by Seth Bhimji and Messrs. Tuback and Abbas. The visitors who numbered about 500 with their children, began to arrive at about 5 p.m. and by 6 p.m. the whole compound presented a very striking appearance, the ladies both Hindoos and Parsees, in their variegated dresses adding to the picturesque scene. Mr. Bhayliker, who is well-known throughout Gujrat for imitating the languages of different communities, was specially called to entertain the guests and the selection was amply justified when the visitors hailed him and showed their appreciation by clapping at every performance of his. Then a move was made to the refreshment tables, which were under the management of Mr. Villalle of Messrs. G. Veysitti Co., of Bombay, where tea, ice-cream, sweet-meats etc. were in readiness. Three cheers for H. H. The Nawabsaheb and thanks to the secretaries and members of the committee and to Seth Bhimjibhai for having placed his commodious bungalow at their disposal for the occasion brought the proceedings to a close. The guests retired at about 8-30 after an enjoyable evening.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Co-operative Housing Association was held yesterday evening at the offices of the Bombay Improvement Trust, Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

A discussion was held on the report of the Hindu Sub-Committee on the housing needs of the community and housing statistical form.

Various details of the report were considered and the meeting was adjourned.

There were some six members present.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

An open meeting was held at Mahim on Sunday, when there was an excellent attendance of members and visitors. A strong breeze blowing across the traps accelerated the pace of the "Clays" going down wind, and made others in the opposite direction lift and curve considerably, which probably accounted for the fact that no high scores were recorded, but some very even and interesting shooting was witnessed. Shooting commenced with a 10 bird handicap sweep, the first prize going to A. Robinson with 5 kills and 4 handicap, A. S. Knowles and H. J. Dibbs dividing 2nd prize. Entries were then taken for a Spoon Competition, sixteen competitors handing in their names. W. C. Morley with 7 kills and 4 handicap was top scorer and took the spoon, A. S. Knowles, H. J. Dibbs and J. Cuninghame dividing the remaining prizes.

A double rise event for which there were four prizes was the next item on the programme. A Leeson with 8 kills taking 1st prize, H. W. Kilby taking 2nd prize, after shooting off a tie with H. J. Dibbs, and W. Fraser taking 4th prize after shooting off a tie with J. D. Flynn, A. Baker, M. F. Nicholson, A. S. Knowles, and J. Cuninghame.

The Eley Cup followed, for which only Club members were eligible to compete, but there was an open sweep and a special prize of a Silver Spoon for the highest score inclusive of handicap returned by a visitor, W. C. Morley, was again seen to advantage with a score of 7 kills, and 3 handicap and annexed the Spoon, F. B. Plunkett with 5 kills and 4 handicap obtaining the holdership of the Cup, and dividing the Sweep with H. W. Kilby who returned a similar score.

A Walking-up Competition came next, in this event the competitors had to walk up to the traps from a point about 25 yards distant, the bird being released from any trap at the option of the trapper, scoring being on the Miss and Out System. J. Cuninghame and Dibbs soon out-distanced the field, but subsequently both missed and this allowed several other shooters to come in, and A. S. Knowles bringing off several excellent kills obtained first prize. W. C. Morley taking a pipe as second prize.

There were two more events on the programme, but as the previous events had taken longer than was expected these were cancelled, and a 5 bird shoot at unknown traps was substituted for which Dibbs and Morley tied and on shooting off for the 1st and 2nd prize another tie resulted, but at the next attempt Dibbs was successful.

SPORT AT HOME.

DECISION OF THE A. A. A.

NO CHAMPIONSHIPS THIS YEAR.

At the annual general meeting of the Amateur Athletic Association, at the Hotel Cecil on Saturday, April 17, the committee's report for the past year (which was taken as read and adopted) showed that the numerical strength had been well maintained, the total number of affiliated clubs now being 582.

The International match has been abandoned for this year but it is hoped to resume it in 1916. The seven miles walking, ten miles running, and tug-of-war championships, originally fixed for yesterday, were also abandoned, and the Championships Committee of Management empowered to hold or abandon the remaining championships, and that the latter should likewise be abandoned was decided by those assembled in general meeting. In view of the impracticability of the Olympic Games being held next year, a satisfactory arrangement was made with Mr. Knox, to cancel his agreement to act as Chief Coach to the British team. Up to that point Mr. Knox had carried out his duties in a thoroughly conscientious manner, the benefits arising therefrom being apparent in the improved form of several of our leading athletes and in the successful debuts of some of Mr Knox's proteges.

The committee has entered into an alliance with the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union on the mutual basis of recognition of suspensions and requalifications.

CROSS COUNTRY RACES.

Lieutenant A. F. Smith, of the Coldstream Guards, the well-known middle-distance runner, so often prominent in Army athletic championships, has been promoted to the rank of Captain; and J. D. Caswell, the Oxford broad jumper, has been gazetted Lieutenant.

The value of the work which the Southern Counties Cross-Country Association has done, and which its military race committee is continuing, among the troops, is indicated in the interest taken by the military authorities in the recent great relay race at Aldershot, in which nearly a thousand runners competed. That event was attended by an officer of the Army Gymnastic Staff, whose duty it was to report thereon, and as a result, a scheme for a suggestive progressive competition has been drawn up, and is receiving consideration. The object of this scheme is to give an incentive to the majority of the men of a unit to improve their physical fitness, and it takes the form of relay racing—first by platoons, then in succession by companies, battalions, and brigades, working up to a military command championship.

Aldershot was again the scene of a military cross-country race but the event, although preserving the desirable features of an inter-team contest, was a departure from the type of competition which had been so popular in the Army during the past winter. For one thing, it was confined to those who had not won a medal in the series of military cross-country races, and for another, the teams of thirty runners each were started at short intervals, the winning team being that which finished the first fifteen of its men in the shortest net time. Seventeen teams were entered, the 8th Rifle Brigade and 7th South Staffordshires each nominating four (representing different companies), and the 5th King's Own Shropshire Light Infantry two. The result was a win for the 12th Reserve Cavalry Regiment, the 8th Rifle Brigade being second.

The military teams who were to have taken part in the Holmesdale Athletic Club's 7½ miles invitation inter-club race at Knole Park. Seven-oaks, were not allowed to compete, being stopped by the officers in command of the district. Three civilian teams, however, turned out—viz., the Ashcombe A.C., the Surrey A.C., and the Holmesdale A.C. The result was a win for Ashcombe A.C., with 18 points, Surrey A.C., being second with 20 points. The Holmesdale A.C., did not close in. The order of finishing was as follows: A. H. Nicholls (Surrey A.C.), the Southern and International cross-country champion, 47min. 6 2-5sec., 1; G. S. M. Morgan (Surrey A.C.), the inter-banks champion, 48min. 15sec., 2: A. G. Wagstaffe (Ashcombe A.C.), 50min. 14sec., 3; G. F. Piper (Ashcombe A.C.), 50min. 44sec., 4; F. W. Wilson (Ashcombe A.C.), 50 min. 44sec., 5; W. Randall (Ashcombe A.C.), 50min. 45sec., 6; W. Hughes (Surrey A.C.), 51min. 1sec., 7; H. B. Baker (Holmesdale A.C.), 51min. 4sec., 8; and J. Wright (Holmesdale A.C.), 51min. 39sec., 9.

At the annual Public Schools meeting of the London Athletic Club, held at Stamford Bridge on Wednesday April 14, none of last year's individual winners of challenge cups competed, and Bury Grammar School, the holders of the Public Schools Challenge Cup, presented by Mr. J. W. Tippetts, were only represented in the junior events. The most successful competitor was E. Fisher, who won the hurdles challenge cup, the long jump challange cup, tied with J. G. Bennett for the high jump challenge cup, and won the junior high jump, his performances in the first three events enabling Emanuel to win the "Tippetts" cup for the school scoring the highest number of points, in the reckoning for which trophy junior contests were ignored. Fisher's style of hurdling is perfect, and he is sturdily built. Indeed, none but a strong lad could have done what he did—viz., win the hurdles—in 17 4-5sec. against the wind, the long jup at 19ft. 3½in., the junior high jump at 5ft., and then do two inches better in the senior high jump, all in the course of about an hour. Next to Fisher, the best all-round form was displayed by E. W. Wheller (Latymer Upper School), who won the half-mile in 2min. 5-2sec., the quarter-mile in 53 4-5sec., and finished second in the steeplechase. He is built on ideal lines for the former distances, and in both of those races showed excellent judgment. The scoring for the challenge cup was Emanuel 2½ points; Latymer Upper School, 2; King's College School, 1½; and Haileybury and Wellingborough, one win each.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits Settlements, China, Japan, and Australia will close at General Post Office at 10 a.m.
Insolvency Court, 11-30 a.m.
Bacham Pile & Co. Annual General Meeting Esplanade Road, 6 p.m.
Tennis Match: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Parsi Gymkhana, Esplanade Road, 6 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: The Patriotic Pierrots at 6-30 p.m. at the Gaiety; 10 o'clock show at Edwardes Theatre.

THURSDAY, MAY 20.

The Empress, the James Greaves, the Connaught, the Howard and Bullough and the Imperial Cotton Mills: Ordinary General Meetings, Forbes Street, from 4-30 to 5-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, MAY 21.

P. and O. Co's. s.s. Salsette with English Mails due at daylight.
Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. Ordinary General Meeting, Esplanade Road, 2 p.m.

MONDAY, MAY 24.

Indian Specie Bank, Meeting of Shareholders, Share Brokers Hall, 5 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

THURLEY—On the 12th May, 1915, at Wellesley Place, Calcutta, Elizabeth Thurley, widow of John Thurley, formerly of H M's 102nd Foot, and of Royston and Meldreth, Cambridgeshire, age 87.

VIVIAN—Killed in action in France, on the 27th April 1915, Lieut.-Colonel Charles Augustus Vivian, 15th (Ludhiana) Sikhs. Deeply regretted by all ranks.

CRUICKSHANK—Of wounds in France, on the 28th April 1915, Capt. Arthur H. P. Cruickshank, 32nd Sikh Pioneers, second son of A. W. Cruickshank, Esq., C. S. I.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

May 18.

161.—The following extract from Gazette of India Army Department dated 30th April 1915 is republished for information:—
Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—No. 416 Harry Douglas Townend, to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 25th March 1915.

May 19.

166.—Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Coy:—
No. 8457 Vol. F. H. Johnston.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, 2nd Lieut.
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

Corps Orders By Major J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding B. V. A. Colaba.

May 18.

647.—Appointments and Promotions of Officers:—
Extract from General Department No. 3745 dated 6-5-15.
Captain Walter Amor to be Major to fill an existing vacancy dated 1st April, 1915.
Percy Lloyd Bowers to be Captain vice Amor promoted dated 1st April, 1915.

648.—Leave.—Reference Corps Orders No. 628 of 29-4-15.
Lieut. H. S. Bigg-Wither was struck off duty on the afternoon of 14th instant.

649.—Commands.—The Command of No. 2 Company devolves on Capt. M. H. Sowerby from 15th instant.

(Sd.) P. H. Rotallack, Lieut., B.V.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.
March.—"Nibelungen" .....Wagner.
Overture.—"Hungarian" .....Keler Bela.
Valse.—"Destiny .....Baynes.
Selection.—"Veronique" .....Messager.
Standchen.—"Op 264" .....Czibulka.
Selection.—"H. M. S. Pinafore" .....Sullivan.
Two Step.—"The K-nuts" .....Finck.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. C. B. Baldock and Officers, the Band of the 108th Infantry under Mr. E. Colonna will play the following programme of music at Esplanade Bandstand commencing at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).
March.—Viscount Nelson .....Zehle.
Overture.—La Courune D'or .....Hermann.
Valse.—The Fairest in the Land .....Ancliffe.
Selection.—The Belle of New York ...Kerker.
Song.—A Perfect Day .....Bond.
American Sketch.—The Alabania Minstrels .....Knowles.
Selection.—A Chinese Honeymon ... Talbot.
Two Step.—Angelina .....Scotts.

DEATH OF MRS. D. G. DALVI.

We regret to learn that Bai Pirojbai, the wife of Mr. D. G. Dalvi, died on Saturday last at Poona at the age of 29. She was suffering from sprue for three years. She was the grand-daughter of the well-known book-seller Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon. She leaves one son.

A FRESH AIR EXCURSION.

The Social Service League, Bombay took on Sunday last a party of about 90 children belonging to the Gujarati speaking Depressed Classes, for a fresh air excursion to the Vihar Lake. The party reached the Lake via Kurla and after going round a part of the Lake took refreshments in the Municipal Bunglow, which was very kindly lent by the Municipal Commissioner. This is the sixth and the last excursion organised by the League during this season.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A CHILD.

Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue, yesterday, touching the death of a newly-born male child, whose dead body was found lying in a Municipal rubbish yard at Null Bazaar on Monday. The post mortem examination showed that death was due to strangulation. A verdict of murder by person or persons unknown was recorded.
of these latter, B Ward 28, C Ward 18, D Ward nil, E Ward 3, F and G Wards nil.

SATYA SHODHAK SAMAJ.

A Press Note publishes for general information the following telegram addressed to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay:—
The Satya Shodhak Samaj in conference at Ahmednagar to-day pray that the British arms may soon be crowned with success in war and beg to assure Your Excellency that its members all over Marathi-speaking country join with this conference in this prayer and in unswerving loyalty to His Majesty the King Emperor. Professor Latthe.

THE BOMBAY S. P. C. A.

From the report of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for April 1915, it appears that in all 353 cases involving cruelty to 370 animals were prosecuted during the month by the agents of the Society before the Police Magistrates of the city. In 205 of these cases, fines were imposed for cruelty and in 8 others for overloading. The animals sent to the Bai Sakarbai D. Petit Hospital for Animals, after their owners had been fined, were 127. Two more were sent to the Hospital without fines. One animal was sent to the Pinjrapole. In addition to these, ten cases were warned and discharged. There were in all 465 animals and birds in the Hospital at the beginning of the month, while 453 more were admitted newly in the course of the month. The number discharged cured during April was 406 and uncured 68, while 18 died. At the end of the month there were still 426 patients on the roll. 76 animals and birds were also treated as out-patients. Besides these 103 animals were treated by the Society's veterinary inspectors as out-patients at the dispensaries opened in the Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Courts at Esplanade, Girgaum, Mazagon and Dadar.

CONCERT BY THE COLLEGE OF ARYAN MUSIC.

A concert was given by, Mr. Abdul Karim Khan the principal, and students of the College of Aryan Music of Poona, on Monday night at the Goan Union Hall, Thakurdwar. The cordial reception which they met on a previous occasion encouraged them to give the Bombay public a further opportunity of hearing some of the best Indian music, both instrumental and vocal. To the lovers of real Indian music Abdul Karim Khan is no stranger. He stands in the front rank of masters of classical Indian music on this side of India. It is a happy sign of the times that the College of Aryan Music in Poona has taken advantage of his unique abilities and established a school to give instructions to those who are desirous of cultivating this fine art. Monday's concert was a great treat. Mr. Abdul Karim Khan has been very fortunate in finding boys who are able to interpret Indian music in such a masterly way. His son, a boy of four or five years old, is a prodigy. It is a pleasure to hear this boy musician reproducing notations or 'sargam' of any song sung by the principal or by anybody proficient in music. The principal himself was in great form, and the audience was delighted with the interesting programme to which they were treated. The different classical Ragas, especially the Bageshri, Kamode and Sarpada, reproduced by the principal showed his complete mastery of "swarashastra." The "tablatarang," (consisting of twelve tablas, or small drums, arranged in a semi-circular form) played by a boy seven years old was highly appreciated by the audience. It were to be wished that the good work which the College of Aryan Music of Poona is doing in the spread of classical Indian music were more widely appreciated by the public in Bombay than was the case on Monday.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The Honorary Secretary of this Institution acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following contributions towards the School:—
Amount previously acknowledged Rs 89,085-12-1
The Bombay Municipal Corporation Contribution for 1915-16 Rs. 2,500. From the Bombay Government being the Grant-in-aid for the year 1914-15 Rs 1,500, His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, being the amount allotted by him to this Institution out of a sum of Rs 15,000 placed at his disposal by the Western India Turf Club for distribution among local charities. Rs 250, Bai Chotee, widow of the late Mr. Chunilal D. Saraiya Rs 50, Abjee Hirjee Lalai Esq Rs 50, Thakordas T. Tarkas Esq Rs 27, Dr. B. S. Patkar, in memory of Mr Anandrao Mcroba Patkar Rs 25, In sacred memory of Luhana Seth Ramjee Thakersee Rs 25, Hansraj Pragjee Thakersey Esq Jt. Trustee of the late Bai Keserbai, widow of Dharamsey Laljee Rs 25, S R Dadina Esq Rs 31, Merwanji C Damanwalla Esq "In commemoration of his son's 3rd birthday Rs 15, Nadarsha Eduljee Bambot, Esq., Rs. 15, Dr. Mulchand D Mukati, in sacred memory of his dear deceased wife Bai Dhangavri Rs 14-4-0, From a Hindu widow, in loving memory of her husband Rs 11, In sacred memory of Seth Hemraj Premjee on the occasion of his "Uttar Kriya," through Seth Trikumdas Ruvjee Rs 11, Multani Virbhandas Ratanchand Rs 10, S. Trikumjee Esq (Singapore) Rs 10, From a Hindu gentleman Rs 10, From the Shri Ransin Reshamwalla Punch Rs 10, Pribhdas Lokumal Esq Rs 10, G B Makoday Esq Rs 10, Chaturbhuj Odhavjee Esq, in sacred memory of Bai Hirabai Rs 10, The Hon. Rao Bahadur G K Sathe Rs 10, Maganlal B. Kaji Esq., in sacred memory of the late Mr Chimanlal Jekisondas Rs 7 and sums of, and under rupees five Rs. 56. Total Rs 93,768-0-1.

MUNICIPAL CLERK'S LAPSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Mr. B. D. Banaji, assessor and collector of the Bombay Municipality, charged Krishnaji V. Kale, a ward clerk in the employ of the Municipality, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 2,244. Mr. Crawford, solicitor, appeared to prosecute, while Mr. K. Kemp, barrister, defended the accused.
The prosecution alleged that the accused recovered the amount from the B. B. and C. I. Railway and misappropriated it to his own use. He was arrested, when he made good the whole amount.
Mr. Banaji produced a letter from the accused in which the latter admitted having misappropriated the money, and said he was tempted to use it as it was paid in cash and not by cheque, and promised to make good the loss to the Municipality.
Mr. Banaji, cross-examined by Mr. Kemp, said the accused had been in the employ of the Municipality since August 1906, had always been honest and had handled large sums of money.
The accused pleaded guilty, saying that at the time he recovered the outstanding he was pressed for money by his creditor, and he paid it to him.
Mr. Kemp prayed for a lenient sentence for his client. He said that the moment after he succumbed to the temptation the accused endeavoured to borrow money to pay up the amount of the outstanding. The accused had the money at the office on the day of his arrest but he was under a wrong impression that the amount recovered was larger than he had with him.
The accused was sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000; or in default, to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Through running of trains over the Shan States Railway was resumed on Monday.

DEPRESSED CLASSES.

WORK OF THE BOMBAY MISSION.

The latest annual report of the Bombay Branch of the Depressed Classes Mission shows that the eighth year of the existence of this excellent institution was one of sustained efforts. In spite of the serious effects of the war which has affected the work of so many institutions, the managers of this institution were able to carry on this work as usual and in some respect, even to consolidate it. There was, indeed, a fall in subscriptions, and owing chiefly to the war donations were not received as usual; but in the face of gloomy financial outlook, the workers remained undaunted, confident in the hope that well-to-do and educated men and women would see that the object of regenerating the depressed classes did not suffer for want of their generous help.
The three-feld character of the work—educational, social and religious—was not only continued in the fourteen different institutions maintained by the Mission in Bombay, but some important additions were also made. One of these was the opening of a new school for Marathi speaking girls which fulfilled a distinct want as is seen from the fact that the number of girls on its roll increased from 23 to 63 in a few months. Another pleasant fact to note about this new school is that many high caste girls from the neighbourhood attend the school which is of great advantage to them as well as to the untouchable girls who have thus daily opportunities of mixing with girls of clean dress and habits. The Industrial School attached to the Mission has now 36 whole time and 45 short time pupils in it and the compulsory teaching to boys attending vernacular schools of one of the subjects carpentry, tailoring, book-binding and sign-board painting—was continued with gratifying results. The report complains of the tendency of parents to remove their boys from the Industrial School before they have learned the craft for which they show a particular aptitude.
The fact gives a curious insight into the ideas that agitate the depressed classes. For according to the report, the only motive with which depressed classes parents send their children to school is to prepare them for clerical work. Another tendency who is attributable to quite a different motive is the premature removal of boys who have gone upto 3rd or 4th vernacular standard. Poverty is generally at the root of this tendency; for as soon as a boy is able to earn a few rupees per month, it is difficult for the parents to resist the temptation of having him employed in work which more often than not acts most disastrously on his tender constitution. Another unfortunate complaint refers to the strength of caste prejudices still existing among Gujerathi speaking people. For as the report says, the difficulty of securing better qualified and high caste masters for them, appears to be well nigh insurmountable. High caste Gujerati Hindus will not teach Dhed and Bhangi boys. The result is that the Gujerati schools of the Bombay branch are conducted by men whose education does not extend much beyond the Sixth Gujerati Standard.
Naturally the work of the Mission suffers in efficiency. It is indeed a matter of congratulation that in practical social service Bombay is setting an excellent example to other cities in India. But as we commented lately, in our review of the work of the Sanitary Institute, many of the important activities of different well-established institutions overlap. It is true that the Depressed Classes Mission confines its benevolent work only among a limited class of people. But the social work, for instance, done by the mission forms part of the manifold activities of the Social Service League. We cannot, therefore, help repeating the suggestion previously made in these columns, that an immediate beginning needs to be made towards co-ordinating the spheres of work of these institutions if the awakened social conscience and energy of educated and fortunately placed people are not to be unnecessarily dissipated.

RETIREMENT OF MR. G. B. COLEMAN.

Mr. G. B. Coleman, one of the directors of Messrs. Bennett, Coleman and Company, who is this week retiring from active participation in the business after a stay in Bombay of nearly fourteen years, was on Monday evening presented by the staff and employees of the firm with a Persian carpet and an illuminated address as an expression of the esteem and regard in which he is held.
The presentation was made at the "Times of India" offices by the managing director (Mr. E. G. Pearson), who said the directorate and the employees greatly regretted that Mr. Coleman's health had shortened his career in India and proceeded to speak both from a personal point of view and on behalf of those present of the regard in which Mr. Coleman was held by all.
In asking Mr. Coleman's acceptance of the address and carpet Mr. Pearson said they were offered with the most sincere good wishes of the subscribers, who hoped that Mr. and Mrs. Coleman would spend many happy years and be blessed with the best of health.
In returning thanks for the gifts on behalf of himself and Mrs. Coleman, Mr. Coleman said it was thirteen years since he arrived in India. He came with a perfectly open mind regarding the country and its customs, and he confessed that he had doubts at the time as to whether they had sufficient ability in India to develop the business in the manner in which it was hoped they would be able to develop it; but he was glad to be able to say on leaving the country that he was not disappointed, and that during these thirteen years there had been very considerable progress in all departments—so much so that he thought they could now claim to be the premier printing establishment in India, which was a thing in which all could take a pride. Mr. Coleman spoke of his harmonious relations with his co-directors and thanked the heads of the departments for their loyal support.
Cheers were given for Mr. Coleman before the gathering dispersed at the call of the editor, Dr. Stanley Reed.

TEACHING THE BLIND.

WORK OF THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL.

A report of this well-known local institution, which is now in its 13th year of existence, has just been issued by Mr. J. B. Petit, the Honorary Secretary. The report covers a period of no less than ten years, 1904-1913 and is the second of its kind published. Whatever the causes of the non-publication of reports annually hitherto, it is to be hoped that even in a brief form they will be issued henceforth regularly every year. However, the present report is a record of the very laudable and humanitarian work undertaken for the amelioration of the lot of the members of an unfortunate section of humanity.
The origin of the Institute has an interesting history behind it. It was originally opened in Ahmedabad on the 15th of January 1900 by Dr. Nilkanthrai at his house. After working for four months it had to be closed there because of the deaths, among the pupils, as the result of famine. It was reopened on the 1st August, 1900, under the auspices of the Ahmedabad Municipality, which conducted it till the establishment in Bombay of "The Victoria Memorial School for the Blind" on 13th December, 1902, to perpetuate the memory of the late Queen Victoria. Dr. Nilkanthrai who was invited to be its first Principal, opened the school by bringing with him the pupils of his school at Ahmedabad. This, shortly, is the origin of the Bombay institution.

INSTRUCTION IN THE SCHOOL.

The instruction given in the school partakes of both a literary and industrial character. The system of literary instruction imparted is based on the adaptation of the Braille. English alphabet to Gujarati, Marathi and other languages. This adaptation has been carried out clearly by some zealous educationists in the Presidency with the active co-operation of Dr. Nilkanthrai, who is quite an adept in the line. It may be mentioned that Dr. Nilkanthrai has written in embossed type two volumes of the biographies of the blind and other books containing miscellaneous information for the use of the pupils. The handicrafts taught to the blind consist of such arts as cane and bamboo work, tape-weaving, tailoring, type-writing, iron-wire work and so on. Of course, music plays an important part in the school curriculum. The report mentions the fact that one of the pupils trained in the school now earns about Rs. 50 per month as a teacher of music, while another taught cane-work to the prisoners of the Sangli State Jail for three months, earning high praise from the Superintendent of the Jail regarding his work.

AN ADMIRABLE INSTITUTION.

The average strength of the school during the last ten years has been maintained at 50 students. It may be mentioned in this connection that there are two or three more institutions of the kind in Bombay apart from the Victoria Memorial School. The present institution is now housed in a new and commodious building at Tardeo, which Lord Willingdon opened in April last year. The institution is being conducted on sound and quite admirable lines and deserves every support from the entire public who sympathise with our blind.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

PROPOSAL FOR ERECTION OF ESTATE OFFICE.

An Ordinary Meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, presiding.
The Board considered a proposal for the erection of an Estate Office in the North of the Island in scheme No. 5, with housing accommodation for the Estate Superintendent at an approximate cost of Rs. 12,500.
Mr. Wacha said it would be a waste of public money to build another office. This was the thin end of the wedge. It was very likely they would be approached in future with similar requests for more estate offices. If the Municipal engineers, who were more hard-worked officials than the Trust engineers, could do without such offices, there was not the least necessity for erecting these. That was the way money was wasted in all public offices.
The matter was referred back to the Land Committee for further particulars and report.
The Board also sanctioned the revised estimates amounting to Rs. 1,08,933 for the Police accommodation at Maharbaudi Scheme No. 44.

TAPPING THE MIDDLE CLASSES.

"Whatever be the reason for the excellent Territorial recruiting, it is beyond question that the standard of men joining the ranks is much higher than that which obtained in time of peace," says "The Times." "The comfortable middle-class seems for the first time to have been extensively tapped, and the result has been a gain in height, girth, and physique generally. The new battalions have now had a few months' intensive training, and they should be as useful a body of men as any in camp.
"At a few hours' notice, on the outbreak of hostilities, great business concerns lost their most enterprising brains for an indefinite period, surgeries and consulting rooms were abandoned to the *locum tenens* class, and the offices of professional men in which personality is a contributing factor to success were stripped of a large proportion of their staffs. The individual sacrifices of salary and prospects have been great."

The gharrywallahs strike at Moulmein after six weeks' duration terminated on Monday on the men having assurance from the Commissioner of Tenassarim that their grievances will receive due attention.

BOMBAY MEDICAL AMENDMENT BILL.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, was published yesterday in the "Bombay Government Gazette":—
Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Bombay Medical Act, 1912, hereinafter called "the said Act" in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—
1. This Act may be called the Bombay Medical (Amendment) Act, 191.
2. (1) To clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 2 of the said Act, the following words shall be added, namely:—
"who are registered under this Act".
(2) In clause (d) of the said subsection, the words 'or under the Medical Acts" shall be repealed.
3. For section 7 of the said Act, the following shall be substituted, namely:—
"7. (1) Every person for the time being registered under the Medical Acts shall be entitled to be registered under this Act free of charge on informing the Registrar of the date of his registration under the Medical Acts and giving a correct description of his qualifications with the dates on which they were granted.
(2) Every person who is possessed of any of the qualifications described in the Schedule to this Act (subject to the provisions of section 20) shall be entitled to be registered under this Act on payment of a fee of fifteen rupees, and on giving evidence to the satisfaction of the Registrar of his possession of a qualification fitting him for registration.
(3) The Governor in Council may, after consulting the Medical Council, permit the registration of any person who was actually practising medicine in the Bombay Presidency before the 25th day of June, 1912.
(4) The Medical Council may refuse to permit the registration of any person who has been convicted of a cognizable offence as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or who, being or having been subject to military law, has been convicted under the Army Act or under the Indian Army Act, 1911, of an offence which is also a cognizable offence as so defined, or who after due enquiry has been held guilty by the Medical Council of infamous conduct in any professional respect."
4. In section 9 of the said Act, between the figure "1898" and the word "or" the following words shall be inserted, namely:—
"or who, being or having been subject to military law, has been convicted under the Army Act or under the Indian Army Act, 1911, of an offence which is also a cognizable offence as so defined."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The main object of the Bill is to give legislative effect to the following proposals made by the Medical Council:—
(a) that following the practice of Madras and Bengal the privilege of electing four Members to the Medical Council granted by th Act to the Doctors, Bachelors and Licentiates of Surgery of the University of Bombay should be restricted to *registered* practitioners;
(b) that all persons who are registered under the Medical Acts and who at present, without the payment of any fee, enjoy similar rights and privileges to those who are registered in Bombay should be brought on the Register free of charge, so as to make the Register, and consequently the electoral roll which has to be prepared therefrom, as complete as practicable;
(c) that power should be given to register medical practitioners who possess qualifications of foreign Universities of good repute and have practised in the Bombay Presidency prior to the passing of the Bombay Medical Act, but who are debarred from registration on the ground that the Institutions from which they obtained their diplomas are not mentioned in the Schedule to the Act.
2. Clause 2 (1) of the Bill gives effect to the proposal (a), and part of clause (3) to proposals (b) and (c). Clause 2 (2) of the Bill is consequential.
3. The remaining proposal in the Bill deals with the case of persons subject to Military Law. A considerable number of applicants for registration under the Act are subject to this law; but there is no provision in the Act either for refusing registration to, or for the removal from the Medical Register of the name of, any person who has been convicted either under the Army Act (44 and 45 Vict., c. 58) or under the Indian Army Act, 1911, of an offence which is also a cognizable offence, as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. Clause 4 and the latter part of clause 3 are designed to remove this defect in the Act.

BANDRA LADIES' SWADESHI VASTU BHANDAR.

A correspondent from Bandra writes:—
The Bandra Ladies' Swedeshi Vastu Bhandar celebrated its sixth anniversary on Monday evening.
This concern had its modest beginning some six years back when the ladies of the Thakur family with a view to popularize Indian goods among ladies opened a shop at their house. They created the necessary capital by combining their pin money. In the shop all kinds of Indian made articles are sold at Bombay rates, and care is taken to keep in stock articles required by women. The owners started this concern not with a view to make money but their aime are charitable. The annual net profit instead of going into the pockets of the owners is given away to some philanthropic institution. During its six years of existence the Bhandar has helped five different institutions. This year the owners have decided to give the profit to the Library fund of the Hindu Widows' Home School, Hingue Buduck.

A telegraphic notification says that the ruling under which telegrams addressed to individuals in Australia by surname only were not to be delivered, has now been cancelled.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

Mistakes of Censorship.

The "Englishmen":—But there is urgent need for more continuous effort and the United Kingdom and indeed the whole Empire must be organised on a war basis in a greater degree than it has yet been organised. It is startling, but it seems to be true, that the country still needs instruction on the war, and the Government is making a huge mistake in placing too heavy a censorship on the recognised channels of public instruction. What applies to the censorship at Home applies in lesser degree to the censorship in India. Here the conditions with which the censorship has to deal are not the same as those at Home and different standards are necessary. But even here excessive caution produces undesirable results and the Government would have done much better had it taken the public more fully into its confidence on several occasions. Some time ago, it will be remembered, a good deal of unnecessary alarm was created by rumours emanating from the Punjab. These rumours found ready currency in London as well it seems and it is a fact worth inquiring into by the Government that the rumours current in the bazars in India were circulated in almost the same language and detail in the official telegrams which the German Government issues with the fortitude of an Ananias. This fact seems to suggest that the same agency is at work in India as in Germany.

"Rocking the Boat."

The "Statesman":—Mr. Asquith expressed his hope that "Neutrals are growingly realising that the issues involved affect the whole civilised world and the future of humanity." Unfortunately there is absolutely no trace of any such realisation. Massacres of non-combatants, the destruction of priceless relics of mediæval ar, systematic plunder, and every crime known to international law have left Mr. Wilson unmoved. Only interference with American vessels carrying contraband has induced him to depart from an attitude of Buddhistic calm. Even the loss of American lives in a cowardly and brutal massacre kindles no indignation, and unless his hands are forced by the people whom he misrepresents he is likely to accept the sympathy which Germany offers to the victims whom she has deliberately murdered. Seated in his little skiff, he awaits a signal asking him to pilot the belligerents into the haven of concord, and his lieutenant, Mr. Bryan, calls upon America not to "rock the boat" in which his revered chief is biding his time. We can only hope that the American people will so rock the boat as to show that they intend to have their own way in a matter in which healthy human instincts are much more likely to be right than academical prudence.

Dutch Intervention.

The "Pioneer":—The President may pocket his strange "pride" and take such action as the occasion demands. We have already pointed out that while it is a matter of no importance to the Allies whether the United States come in or remain neutral, the intervention of Holland in the war on our side would be of the utmost strategic value, as the possession of Dutch territory would enable the Allies to turn the whole of the German position in Flanders and France, cutting right across the enemy's lines of communication. There are not wanting signs that the Dutch public are beginning to realise how precarious their position would be if the Germans were successful, and that, in plain language, their independence would virtually if not nominally be gone. But tempting as it is to speculate on the possibility of Dutch intervention on the side of the Allies one must not for the present build any hopes on it.

The Depressed Classes.

The "Punjabee":—The struggle for the realisation of India's national destiny, for securing for this great and ancient land of ours the priceless gift of self-government within the Empire is a struggle primarily for justice and freedom. How can the Hindu take part in this struggle for the enthronement of the masculine principles of Freedom and Justice, as he ought to take part in it, until he feels that he is doing all he can to purge his own society of all that is slavish and all that is unjust. We do not mean anything so absurd as that the political struggle should wait until the social problem has been solved. That is a view against which we have always protested. The political problem cannot wait. It is the most insistent of all our problems. What we do mean is that the political struggle is only part of a wider and larger struggle, each part of which will determine and be determined by every other. The Congressman can no more be indifferent to the great cause of social reform than the social reformer can be indifferent to the great cause of political enfranchisement.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins.

The "Bengalee":—Let it be said to the lasting credit and honour of Sir Lawrence Jenkins (and he shares the honour with some of the most distinguished of his colleagues) that in a time of the greatest excitement, known to the modern history of Bengal, the scales of justice were so evenly held as to excite the admiration of all and to secure the lasting gratitude of the people. It is no mean service which the High Court rendered to the Government that in one of the most critical periods in the history of this Province, it inspired in the popular mind by its decisions an added measure of confidence in the high justice of British tribunals. When the history of those times comes to be written, to Sir Lawrence Jenkins will be assigned an honoured place as being one of the pacificators of Bengal in the most exciting time in the modern history of Bengal. The public feeling is that he should continue to hold his high office until the Regulations or considerations of health compel him to retire. The matter, we understand, chiefly rests with him. If so, may we appeal to him to stay on and serve the land and the Province which he loves so well? In this matter, we think we rightly interpret the public feeling of this Province.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, May 19, 1915.

NEW MOTOR RULES.

The Government of Bombay have now promulgated the draft provisional rules for the regulation of motor vehicles in the Presidency, including Aden, under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914. The Act, which is intended to give a uniform law for the whole of India, was introduced in the Imperial Council in September, 1913, but was only brought into force on April 1st last, a somewhat leisurely progress, while the rules for Bombay have not yet got beyond the draft stage. We expressed an opinion, at the time the order was given for the drafting of these new rules, that the proper course would have been to appoint a Committee to draw them up, rather than to leave the task to the sole care of the Police Department, and a perusal of the new rules serves to confirm that view for they are by no means, in all respects satisfactory, either from the point of view of the motorist or the general public. The control of motor vehicles in Bombay is under the charge of one of the most competent police officers in the force, whose amiability and consideration of the public interest is as notable as his efficiency. And we have no doubt that a great deal of painstaking care has been expended on the drafting of these rules with a view to conserving and protecting the interests of everybody concerned. But it is clear, and in other countries it has been widely recognised, that the combined efforts of the various heads of police cannot carry out a task of this kind satisfactorily without the assistance of representatives of the public, and we trust the Local Government will yet consider the propriety of appointing a Committee, representative of motorists in particular and the public in general, to revise these draft rules.

It may be said at once that the new rules introduce one or two reforms of a distinctly salutary character. In the first place the applicant for a license is in future to be required to satisfy the authority who grants the license that he is "a competent and careful driver." The latter, he cannot do. There is no sort of test which will ensure that a person will always observe due care when driving a motor, although, of course, the most reckless driver would be on his good behaviour before the examining authority. But it is certainly a gain that every applicant for a license will have to prove his competence to drive. At present anyone who can satisfy the registration officer that he is over the age of 18 can obtain a license, though he may never have sat at the wheel of a car in his life, and even his sanity may be a matter of doubt. It is well that this unsatisfactory state of affairs is to be mended. But the rules in regard to licenses are not yet altogether satisfactory as they stand. We should like to have more clearly stated the nature of the test to be passed and the status and competence of the examining officer, who should be a person with technical qualifications, who can test, not only the applicant's ability to drive, but also the extent of his knowledge of the parts of a car and its engine. An elementary acquaintance with the engine is an essential requirement, especially in the case of the driver of a licensed vehicle. In Calcutta and other cities every applicant for a license has to satisfy a test of this sort, and it ought to be applied here as well; no doubt, that is the intention but it should be clearly provided for and the rules extended to this effect. On the other hand the provision which allows the issue of a temporary permit to a person desirous of qualifying for a license, valid for two months, and its extension for a further period if he fails to pass the test after two months, is undesirable. If a person cannot learn to drive and understand a car fairly well in two months, he certainly ought not to be allowed at large as an embryo driver for any further period; and, in any case, it is undesirable that a learner should be allowed even two months to gain his experience at the expense of the public safety. A temporary permit for two weeks and a prohibition against using the public roads between the hours of 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. would meet the case of the individual who has yet to learn to drive. The main object of the test is to prevent the novice from using the road to the danger of the public, but the protection it provides disappears if he is to have a license to run amok for two months, and even longer if he cannot learn his job in that time. A further defect of the new regulations is in regard to compliance with recognised rules of the road. The single requirement to keep to the left of the road is mentioned. The laxity of Bombay drivers requires a fuller and more stringent control. One could mention half-a-dozen respects in which drivers in the city bring their own and other vehicles into constant danger, especially when turning corners, pulling-up, coming alongside the pavement, or making a full turn. There is possibly no large city in the world, where the ordinary amenities in regard to these matters are more grossly neglected, and it is much more important to have some hard and fast regulations which can be promptly applied on the spot to erring drivers, than a provision that "the driver of a motor shall not cause the vehicle to travel backwards for a greater distance or time than may be requisite for purposes of safety or in order to turn round,"—a pastime in which no motorist, who is not insane, is likely to indulge.

The speed limit of 15 miles an hour is retained. It might well have been dropped out or extended to 20 miles an hour. We believe the Commissioner of Police and the Chief Presidency Magistrate are the only two persons in Bombay who punctiliously adhere to it. But there is no reason why anyone should be limited, under all circumstances, to a speed of 15 miles per hour. There are places and occasions where 15 miles is an excessive speed, and there are others where a speed of thirty or thirty-five miles an hour can be kept up with perfect safety. It is rather absurd in these days of fast travelling mechanical vehicles to preserve a limit of speed, which is not much more than a fast trotting pony can maintain. It should be sufficient to lay down that no motor vehicle shall be driven at a speed greater than is in conformity with the public safety, and that every driver shall conform to the order of any police officer controlling the traffic in this respect. The rules regarding the use of suitable horns, electric devices, lamps, etc. and also the special rules for heavy motor vehicles call for a good deal of discussion but we shall deal with these on another occasion. We may point out, however, before closing this article that Rule 21 is worded and described in such a way as to make the riding of motor vehicles on footpaths permissible except where such traffic may for the time being be prohibited by the Commissioner of Police or by the District Magistrate. The intention of the rule, of course, is the opposite of this.

THE USUAL STORY.

Public opinion in the United Provinces, as well as in other parts of this country, has strongly supported the suggestion that the only solution of the situation created by the adverse vote of the Lords lies in the acceptance of the recommendation of the Decentralisation Commission which advocated the placing of the United Provinces under a Governor-in-Council. But it is not surprising that not the smallest echo of all this has been allowed to come to the ears of the British public. For, as "India" says, the correspondents in India of the various London newspapers, as usual, have taken goods care of that. But the Calcutta correspondent of "The Times," as was to be expected, did not lose the opportunity of attempting some sort of defence of Lord Curzon and his friends. In Bengal which has within a few years been governed by a Lieutenant-Governor, a Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council and a Governor-in-Council, the general impression, according to him, was that, while Sir Andrew Fraser's administration was undoubtedly influenced by his personal idiosyncraies, the Council exercised no check upon his successor, Sir Edward Baker. As to the influence of Sir Andrew Fraser, it must be asked if there is any system of one man rule that is not similarly influenced? Lord Carmichael's term of office, on the other hand, is dismissed as "singularly infructuous." The Governor is "a statesman having many interests in public affairs," but is "hampered by his Council, whose caution is doubled by the feeling that they have to advise a ruler whose Indian experience is very limited." "The Times" correspondent then proceeds to develop a very disingenuous argument to show, that, in respect of the Executive Council, which has its uses as a means of providing the Governor with an Indian adviser, the religious and racial difficulties which Lord Crewe dismisses as unimportant have been fatal to efficiency.

"The first Indian member was a Hindu Zamindar. No Hindu of ability and eminence could be induced to serve because the tenure of the office involves abandonment of a lucrative profession or business. A Hindu having been the first member, it became necessary to select a Mahomedan as his successor, not because there were Mahomedans of outstanding ability but in order to satisfy religious impartiality by a due rotation between Hindus and Moslems." But the truth is, as "India" points out, Sir Edward Baker's selection of his first Indian Member of Council came upon the public with exactly the same sense of shock as Lord Crewe's choice of Sardar Daljit Singh to succeed Sir Krishna Gupta on the India Council. It was so obviously the wrong thing to do, unless, indeed, it was intended to strengthen hereafter the arguments of those who always contend that Indians are unfit for positions of high responsibility. As for the idea that the "rotation between Hindus and Moslems" is essential in the selections for such appointments, it is enough to say that this is one more mischievous weapon in the hands of the same class of people. "All that Indians," as "India" says, "demand is that the best man shall be honoured: and that is precisely what is never done."

A PROGRESSIVE RAJA.

One of the happiest signs of the times is the readiness with which some of the ruling chiefs in India are coming to recognize the need of closer co-operation with their subjects. The more progressive among them, like the rulers of Mysore and Baroda, have found that an increasing participation of the people in the shaping of the policy of the administration conduces to the greater efficiency of their States. His Highness Malhar Rao of Dewas, who last week opened the enlarged Advisory Council of his State, has added thereby his name to the list of such progressive rulers. A noteworthy feature of the ceremony of the opening of this Council was the long speech by the Raja's brother and Minister, in which he explained the scope and working of this new Council. It is gratifying to learn from the Minister that the ruling chief of Dewas regards the whole State as one compact family and that he wished the members of the Advisory Council to be enchained by no restrictions whatever regarding personalities, to be open, free and candid in demanding explanations on all these points which they, in their opinion think necessary to be ventilated in the public interest. But while truly observing that the Council opened up a new and distinct page in the history of the State, he was inclined to place the need of this important and salutary departure on grounds which, we fear, will not find universal acceptance at the present day. "The sacrifice," he said, "is decidedly a great one on the part of his Highness, and its merits must be rightly understood and appreciated. It is not an easy thing to divest oneself of power, as such a person is an exception to the general rule." That the ruler of Dewas, however, is "an exception to the general rule" is evident from the assurance given by his Minister that he "does not only persuade himself to hand over power when demanded by his subjects, but his sole aim is that the people should be induced to claim it, and, as a matter of fact he does not even wait for that, but showers such blessings upon his subjects unsolicited." We trust these enlightened principles will be more and more followed in the Native States of India.

Notes of the Day.

The Continued Successes in the West.

A Rotterdam telegram to the "Daily Telegraph" remarks that the enemy is as yet far from abandoning his desperate attempts to hack his way to Ypres. That view of the situation seems to have been put out of date in a couple of days for the Germans have now been forced to abandon their positions west of the Yser in order to avoid being enveloped, and at the rate at which things are now progressing in Belgium, they are more likely to have their work cut out in maintaining their remaining positions in the vicinity of Ypres, than to have time to prepare a fresh offensive against that wrecked city. The activity of the British First Army, which has achieved further successes southward of Richebourg-lavoue and is threatening Lille, together with the pressure of the French further south precludes any possibility of the German forces in Belgium being reinforced by troops drawn from other sections of the line, a device which the Germans were able to work with great effect in the winter, when the Allies were unable to prevent these movements by a pressure continued along the whole front.

The Beginning of the End.

We are now witnessing the beginning of the end, though the agony of Germany may be long drawn out. It must be remembered that the full strength of the Allies is not even yet in the field. The new army from England has yet to be launched against the Teutonic line, and, it has been publicly stated, with Lord Kitchener's sanction, that Great Britain will be able in the early summer,—probably the end of this month will see the beginning of their transport across the Channel,—to send a million highly trained men of splendid physique to France and Belgium, while leaving a million men in England under arms, and without affecting the forces operating in the other theatres of war. The French numbers now in reserve are unknown but they probably number at least a million. And, now, we get the news of a crushing and devastating defeat of the Austrians on the Bukovina front, which, according to the Petrograd communiqué completely nullifies their temporary success in West Galacia. The capture of Cernowitz is of the highest importance. It opens up the road to Buda-Pesth and closes the best railway route from Berlin to the Near East.

Zeppelin Raids.

Unofficial telegrams announce the complete destruction of one Zeppelin and the capture of another. The first was shelled by a French warship and sank into the sea, whilst the second surrendered near Dunkirk. After ten months of war it is possible to say that the much vaunted airship fleet of Germany is of no military value whatever, and whilst they experience great difficulties in hitting the desired target, anti-airship gunnery seems to have attained an efficiency which almost cripples what little power the Zeppelin possessed. The failure of his aerial Dreadnoughts to accomplish anything must be a severe disappointment to the Kaiser, especially as it was stated a short while ago that a huge fleet of these vessels was in commission on Lake Constance and the construction was being hurried on by night and day. It is becoming more and more clear that Germany will have no resource ultimately but to send her fleet out of the Kiel Canal to try its fortunes in the North Sea.

Portuguese Affairs.

The situation in Portugal appears to be taking some dramatic turns and it is now apparent, that it will provide other forces than the aged Vasco de Gama with employment, before normal conditions are restored. A telegram states that the rebel ships, when fired upon, sought refuge by anchoring among the interned German vessels in the Tagus—a piece of news which may suggest to some a suspicion of Teutonic complications! The attempted assassination of the Premier is eloquent of the anarchy which prevails at Lisbon, and justifies the prompt action of the Spanish Government in despatching warships to guard foreign interests. It will take some time before order is restored as the revolt was apparently pre-conceived and had its organisations all over the Republic. The upheaval in the social system in 1910 and the part played in it by the forces has not been without its influence on their discipline. Only the severest measures against military agitators can ensure the youngest Western republic peace and order in the near future.

The Wood Paving of Frere Road.

As an experimental measure the Municipality have accepted the proposal of the Executive Engineer to pave with wood blocks a portion of Frere Road on the west side of the tram lines, for a length of about 350 feet. This is undoubtedly a move in the right direction and it is surprising that the experiment has not been undertaken before. A similar experiment was tried some years ago in Karachi on a portion of the road to Keamari, and turned out to be extremely successful for the wear and tear of the wooden paved portion was considerably less than that of the cobbled portion. The wooden paving system, wherever it has been tried, has abundantly proved that in the long run it is the more economical method of street paving. The initial expenditure is certainly considerable but it more than counter-balances the subsequent expenditure that may be incurred. It is to be hoped that gradually many of Bombay's streets and roads will be similarly paved for the results are bound to be eminently satisfactory in this direction.

Carriages at the Bunder.

Bombay is not so rich in places where one can amuse oneself or take the air, as to allow an unnecessary marring of its citizens' pleasures to pass without comment. Until quite recently carriages were allowed to stand by the circular pavement round Green's in order that their occupants might hear the orchestra in that place. Now all energetic policemen forbid this practice and carriages are perforce compelled to stand on the opposite side of the road. The curious part of this new regulation,—we cannot think of another name,—is that it is enforced on some days and not on others. This action on the part of the police is utterly unnecessary for the passing traffic on the Bunder between 6 and 8 is extremely limited and restricted almost entirely to the equipages of people who come to listen to the music and to take the air.

Political Unity.

We are not sure if the cry "Andhra for the Andhras" that is being raised in some Telugu quarters of the Southern Presidency will serve any useful purpose at the present moment, or for the matter of that for a long time to come. No doubt, from the theoretical point of view, the idea of a basis of language, rather than that of a territorial basis, for the mapping of political areas, would appeal to the patriotic sentiment of many, but situated as we are to-day in India, there is little hope of this ideal grouping of nationalities being realised in fact for many a long day. The Andhras are not the only community who have raised this cry of narrower patriotism. We have heard ere this of "Behar for the Beharees," "the Punjab for the Punjabees" and other similar claims elsewhere. But those who raise these cries do not realise the immensely complicated nature of the problem that would confront any statesman that set about tackling it with anything like seriousness. The rub is, where shall we stop? If Beharees are grouped together in a province exclusively confined to themselves,—and not open to Ooriyas as at present, and if Telugus are given an "Andhra" province, why not the Tamils, the Kanarese, the Gujeratis, the Mahrathas, and so on down to each community who can muster a few millions of souls speaking a common language? But knowing as we do how closely dovetailed these several communities have become in the present territorial divisions and how frequently large sections of these single communities are to be found scattered far from one other, the task of re-mapping the country on a linguistic basis, as urged by the Andhras, would be hopeless. Moreover, in the present stage of political enlightenment among the mass of the people, such sectional movements as these will certainly tend to accentuate the racial divisions and distinctions that are at present such stumbling blocks in the way of national progress. By all means, let the various linguistically united communities foster a progressive spirit among themselves, in education, in industrial and economic matters and in art and literature. But in the political and administrative fields the efforts of all should be directed towards eliminating the divisions and distinctions of caste and race rather than emphasising them.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

FURTHER SUCCESSES.

ENEMY RETIRE BEYOND THE YSER.

TWO ZEPPELINS DESTROYED.

AUSTRIAN ROUT IN BUKHOVINA.

The First British Army have scored further successes north of La Bassee. All the German trenches on a front of two miles were captured and several bodies of Germans surrendered voluntarily. The British continue to fight with great gallantry and determination.

The enemy in Belgium, menaced with complete envelopment, by the recent French successes, have evacuated the remaining positions west of the Yser. The French have maintained all their gains on the east bank. Sharp fighting continues on the slopes of Notre Dame de Lorette in the Arras region.

A Zeppelin dropped bombs on Calais, killing some children The airship was damaged by guns and fell two miles from Dunkirk, completely wrecked. The crew of forty was captured.

According to unconfirmed reports a Zeppelin was shilled by a French destroyed, fell into the sea and disappeared off Gravelines, the crew being drowned.

The French have scored a brilliant success by capturing Escka in the Cameroons. The losses of the enemy were serious.

The Austrian army in Bukhovina is fleeing in disorder after a terrible defeat and evacuating powerfully organised positions extending over a hundred miles. Czernowitz is already in the hands of the Russians.

ENEMY ANXIOUS ABOUT LILLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 18.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

London, May 17th:—"The Times" correspondent in Northern France says that it is now permissible to believe that the full force of the attack on Ypres has been expended. The enemy is not only weakened by the punishment we have inflicted but is believed to have withdrawn part of his forces to stem the French advance further south.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Rotterdam correspondent states that the enemy while far from abandoning his desperate attempts to hack his way to Ypres is anxious about Lille where he is working feverishly to strengthen his fortifications already immensely strong. The outlying defence works are under the fire of British guns.

GERMANS RETIRE BEYOND THE YSER.

GREAT RUSSIAN VICTORY.

COMPLETE ENVELOPMENT THREATENED.

ENEMY EVACUATES LEFT BANK OF THE YSER.

SHARP FIGHTING IN ARRAS REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, May 18.

Last evening's communiqué said:—

The enemy in Belgium, menaced with complete envelopment by our successes, evacuated last night the remaining positions west of the Yser.

We maintained all our gains on the east bank.

The British north of La Bassee, who were counter-attacked very strongly by the Germans on Sunday night, continued to fight victoriously on Monday and carried several trenches and inflicted very heavy losses on the enemy.

A detachment of seven hundred Germans was caught between British machine-guns and the German artillery and was entirely exterminated.

The British took a thousand prisoners and also machine-guns.

A thick fog north of Arras, prevented action but sharp fighting continued on the slopes of Notre Dame de Lorette where all German counter-attacks have been repulsed.

We attacked in Ailly Wood at dawn today and carried several German works and captured three machine-guns and two hundred and fifty prisoners.

ALLIES' ADVANTAGES MAINTAINED.

YPRES HEAP OF RUINS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 18.

"The Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

The advantages recently gained by the Allies in the west have been maintained and are being increased. The chief point of contention is still at Ypres, in order to break through to Calais. Ypres itself is but a heap of ruins of no value as a town or centre.

Gas fumes are not so powerful a tactical agent as it first seemed to be the case. Means have been found to deal with it. Thousands of light head covers with proper arrangements for sight and breathing have been made.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS IN CAMEROONS.

ESCKA CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 17.

The French have scored a brilliant success by capturing Escka in the Cameroons. Our losses were insignificant, but those of the enemy were serious.

UNITED ITALY.

RESULT OF THE CRISIS.

ROME, May 17.

Huge demonstrations have been held in Italian cities, rejoicing at Signor Salandra's return. It is emphasised that the crisis has resulted in uniting Italy under the national flag.

THE DERBY.

SAMMARCO REPRESENTS THE KING

LONDON, May 17.

All of his Majesty's Derby horses have been scratched except Sammarco.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

RICHEBOURGLAVOUE.—Five miles north west of La Bassee.

NOTRE DAME DE LORRETTE.—Eight miles north of Arras.

LA BASSEE.—Ten miles north of Lens.

ARRAS.—In North of France. 23 miles north-west of Cambrai.

FURTHER BRITISH SUCCESSES.

GERMANS SURRENDER VOLUNTARILY.

DETERMINED FIGHTING IN PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 17.

A bulletin from Field-Marshal French says:—

The First Army achieved further successes southward of Richebourglavoue to-day.

All the German trenches on a front of two miles were captured and several bodies of Germans surrendered voluntarily to our troops who continue to fight with great gallantry and determination.

One of these bodies of Germans in attempting to surrender was caught by the German artillery and practically annihilated.

The extent of prisoners has not yet been ascertained but 550 have been cleared to the lines of communication.

BRITISH ATTACK ON FESTUBERT.

FINEST ARTILLERY WORK.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, May 18.

Correspondents in Northern France describe the British preparation for the attack on Festubert as the finest artillery work hitherto.

It smashed the wire most effectively and hence the casualties were fewer than might have been expected from the nature of the fighting.

The Germans were astonished at the thunder of the British guns as they had been given to understand that we were short of munitions.

The Germans for the past fortnight had been shouting from their trenches 'Wait till May 15th.'

Apparently a terrific onslaught had been planned but the 15th found their artillery mastered and their lines battered.

The German losses are estimated at 150,000 in the last battle of Ypres alone and the exhaustion of the available reinforcements upset German plans.

The British had been quiescent since the failure of May 9th. and after much consideration it was decided to risk a night attack.

There was slow but persistent bombardment for several days but nothing to indicate the direction of the attack, which opened at half past eleven on Saturday night.

Field-Marshal French on Saturday afternoon rode among the troops and was acclaimed.

He spoke a few inspiring words.

The men were exceedingly keen.

All movements took place after dusk and there was no moon.

The greater part of the British left, which led stormed the German line with bayonets and grenades and then the left centre rushed up with the bayonet and took two lines of trenches.

An attack on the extreme left suffered from severe maxim fire but the Indians on this side eventually penetrated the opening made by the left centre and began to outflank the enemy and break down their defences, facing their original point of attack.

Severe German fire in the rear at dawn was quickly mastered by our heavy guns and a fresh formidable British line from the right advanced at three in the morning and by eleven had penetrated a mile into the German lines.

ANOTHER ARMY CORPS OF BRITISH RECRUITS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 18.

"The Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

The sinking of the Lusitania has added another army corps of recruits. The Liverpool Regiment is inflated to something like 33,000.

ZEPPELIN RAID ON CALAIS.

AIRSHIP WRECKED AND CREW CAPTURED.

ANOTHER VESSEL REPORTED DESTROYED AT SEA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

CALAIS, May 17.

A Zeppelin has dropped bombs here killing some children.

LONDON, May 18.

According to unconfirmed reports from Northern France a Zeppelin was shelled by a French destroyer, fell into the sea and disappeared off Gravelines, the crew being drowned.

The Zeppelin which dropped bombs on Calais was damaged by guns.

She fell two miles from Dunkirk and was wrecked and the crew of forty was captured.

A telegram from Rotterdam says that two Zeppelins passed over Flushing on Sunday night to the sea and only one returned.

ENDLESS SHELLS AND MEN.

COLONEL M.P.'S PLAIN WORDS FROM THE TRENCHES.

Colonel Arthur Lee, M.P., who is serving as an assistant-adjutant-general with the British Expeditionary Force, has written a letter for publication among his constituents in South Hants, in which he says.

"I have never felt more quietly optimistic about the final outcome of the war than I do at this moment. This does not mean, of course, that victory is close at hand, or even that the hardest fighting and the heaviest losses are not still ahead of us; but that the Allies have it in their power to win and to free Europe from the German peril once and for all is now certain and beyond question. But it can only be done if our people will concentrate their entire energies and resources upon the gravest task they have ever had to tackle.

"Our Army, too, is doing its little bit, but it could do a great deal more if it were supplied with sufficient men and munitions. I see a great deal of our men at the front. They are keen, skilful, and determined. The fine victory and still more the encouraging lessons of Neuve Chapelle have filled them with confidence and enthusiasm. Their one desire is to advance and to settle accounts with the Germans. But this they cannot do without better support from their mates and their rulers at home. They are not in the least depressed by their losses, and, unlike most people in England, they fully realise that the casualties already incurred must be doubled and trebled before the victory is finally won.

"What they cannot understand is why the greatest manufacturing country in the world should not be able to supply them with sufficient shells eight months after selves freely about it. These deficiencies the outbreak of war, and they express them will have to be discussed and accounted for some day, but meanwhile we must all pull together to make up for lost time and do whatever is necessary without counting the cost. 'Men and sh in an ever-increased stream.' That is the prime need of the hour."

WAR DISCUSSED IN A TEA SHOP.

FROM WORDS TO BLOWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 18.

At the High Court Sessions this afternoon Mr. Justice Chaudhuri and a special jury disposed of the case in which D'Cruze and nine other Native Christians stood charged with rioting and being members of an unlawful assembly.

The occurrence out of which the case arose took place in a tea shop due to bad blood between the Native Christians and a Musalman coachmen of the locality.

The defence was that there was no common object of assembly. There was a discussion about the war in the tea shop between the Native Christians and the Musalmans especially with reference to the operations against the Tuks. The Christians referred to the failures of the Turks and the Musalmans turned round and retaliated and from words they came to blows. The jury returned a verdict of guilty against the accused on both charges and the Judge by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce as their sentenced each to eighteen months' rigorous representative in the Imperial Legislative imprisonment. Council.

TERRIBLE DEFEAT.

AUSTRIANS FLEEING IN DISORDER.

RUSSIAN CAVALRY IN PURSUIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, May 18.

A communiqué says:

The magniture of the Austrian rout in Bukhovina entirely nullifies the Austrians' temporary success in West Calicia.

The whole region from the Dniester to the Pruth is now in our power and the Austrian army is fleeing in disorder after a terrible defeat and evacuating powerfully organised positions extending over a hundred miles in defence of which the enemy expended enormous quantities of life and money.

Czernowitz is already ours.

The remnants of the Austrian army are fleeing towards the Pruth and are doomed to disaster by the brilliant action of our cavalry which is continually hurling itself on the retreating masses.

The booty daily increases.

The only point in Bukhovina demanding attention is the district of Kolomea where the enemy have been reinforced and are fighting most desperately because it is a vital railway centre.

The Austrians' failure which is imminent will immediately destroy further resistance throughout entire Bukhovina.

GERMANS DRIVEN BACK.

ENEMY'S SEVERE LOSSES.

PETROGRAD, May 18.

Another communiqué says:—

The battle at Chavli continues to develop very favourably to us.

The Russians crossed the Dubissa and attacked the Germans, stormed their trenches and captured prisoners.

We have taken up a new front between the Pilicia and the Upper Vistula.

A sudden counter-attack inflicted severe losses on the enemy's advanced guard while impetuous attacks in the Opatow region drove back the enemy over seven miles.

There has been a violent artillery action from the mouth of the Wislok to Brzemysl.

We inflicted heavy losses on the enemy at Stryi and Dólina and took prisoners.

The enemy on the Pruth from Delatya to Kolomea made repeated attacks in close formation which we successfully defeated.

We captured four more heavy guns and advanced beyond the river.

SOME INTERESTING CONJECTURES,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 18.

"The Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

The "Morning Post's" Petrograd correspondent states the Russians intend to stand on a line somewhere about the San river, meanwhile the enemy's right wing has evacuated the strong fortified positions extending nearly a hundred miles from Bistritsa to the Roumanian Frontier.

The Hungarian cavalry, the finest the enemies possess, has been sacrificed to give the main army a chance to get away. The Russian cavalry broke through at many points. The enemies' armies in East Galicia and Bukowina may be considered demolished. Berlin claims to be advancing on the line Sambhor-Stryj-Stanisla.

HOME MAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 18.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

London, May 17th:—The mail which left Bombay on April 24th was delivered in London to-day.

Official and Personal.

Mr. F. H. Stuart C. I. E. of Messrs Gladstone, Wyllie and Co. has been elected

PORTUGUESE PREMIER SHOT.

SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

ASSAILANT KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

MADIRD, May 17.

Premier Senor Chagas while proceeding to Lisbon has been shot and seriously wounded at a wayside station. His assailant was killed.

LISBON CALM AGAIN.

LISBON, May 17.

According to the latest returns the casualties in the recent disturbances here have amounted to two hundred killed and five hundred wounded, the victims being mostly members of the Republican Guard.

The city is now calm and decorated with flags.

Soldiers and sailors are patrolling the streets.

The Government has issued an Edict guaranteeing protection to individuals and property.

WORKERS AND MUNITIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 18.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

London, May 17:—The Glasgow and West Scotland Armament Committee has arranged with the Trade Unions to inflict fines on members for losing time. A third offence will mean a fine of £3 and immediate discharge.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, May 17.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Captain U. Daly, Munster Fusiliers.
Captain J. E. Fitz-Patrick, Munster Fusiliers.
Captain M. W. Hawkes, Munster Fusiliers.
Captain J. Warburton, Scots Guards.
Captain C. J. Balfour, Scots Guards.
Captain F. C. Finch, Gloucesters.
Captain G. Bosanquet, Gloucesters.
Captain M. I. Campbell, Welsh Regiment.
Captain W. M. Hore, Welsh Regiment.
Captain Sir F. V. Robinson, Northamptons.
Captain E. C. Mylne, Northamptons.
Captain A. Carton de Wiart, Fourth Dragoon Guards.
Captain W. Gillum, Artillery.
Captain H. Hymington, Lowland Engineers.
Captain T. P. Aldworth, West Surreys.
Captain J. E. Evans, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain W. Green, Black Watch.
Captain C. Patton-Bethune, Camerons.
Captain the Hon. A. Harris.
Lieut. F. Napper, Sussex.
Lieut. J. L. Perry, Sussex.
Lieut. J. H. Gibb, Fourth Dragoon Guards.
Lieut. A. Fulton, Liverpools.
Lieut. R. S. Champion, East Surreys.
Lieut. D. Morrison, Royal Lancasters.
Lieut. J. E. Richard, Black Watch.
Lieut. P. Keating, Connaught Rangers.
Second-Lieut. H. Dodd, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. A. Fewtrell, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. C. M. Green, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. A. D. Haigh, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. H. G. Miller, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. S. Roberts, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. J. C. Hobart, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. H. St. J. Attwater, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut. J. Clark, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut. T. Fulton, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut. L. A. Norman, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut. A. Nye, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut. H. Forbes, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut. F. H. Bowles, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut. F. K. Griffith, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut. W. H. Hodges, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut. G. Firbank, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut. T. Garrod, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. G. C. Morris, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. S. Waterworth, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. L. Margrave, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. R. Richards, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. J. B. Haldane, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. T. F. Murdoch, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. W. Scott, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. H. Moore, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. the Hon. A. Methuen, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut. A. Brownlee, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. C. V. Strong, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. C. T. Hoare, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. W. Roy, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. P. Diggory, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. R. A. Master, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut. V. Haskett-Smith, Camerons.
Second-Lieut. C. Dowden, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. F. A. Macfarlane, Fourteenth Londons.

RISING IN NYASSALAND.

RINGLEADERS EXECUTED.

LIVINGSTONE'S NEPHEW MURDERED

The following account of the rising in Nyassaland is extracted from a private letter dated February 4 from a Government official at Blantyre, Nyassaland, to relatives in Denbighshire and is published in the "Manchester Guardian."

My last note was scribbled off to keep you going before I went on patrol duty to guard the town against natives who had tried to raise a rebellion in the country, and of which you will read a very guarded account in the enclosed newspaper cutting.

Well, the war in Europe has become a matter of secondary consideration here, as this affair is quite unprecedented in the history of Blantyre and Nyassaland. When we awoke on Sunday morning, 24th January, we heard that a native rising had taken place on the previous evening, headed by a native named John Chilembwe, one who has educated himself after having been abroad in America, and who, upon returning started a mission of his own, built a church, and got many followers to his cause, which, judging from what has happened, seems to be the extremination of the white race. He had a library of his own, and knew English like any Briton.

On the Saturday night—23rd January—they visited an outlying estate called Magomero, about 22 miles from here and 18 from Zomba, where they intended to get a Mr. Livingstone-Bruce, who owns vast stretches of land there and who is a nephew of the great explorer Livingstone. At 9 p.m. they went on to Bruce's konde (verandah), and he naturally went out to see who was there, when they set upon him with spears. He laid about him with a rifle butt, but was injured, and his wife, who came to assist him, when he was down, by giving him a drink, had the bottle snatched out of her hand and saw him have his head cut off right before her eyes. The savages then took Mrs. Livingstone off with other women and children into the bush. One lady was carried out of the house by her own native boy and taken some miles away to another friend's house (Mr. Carmichael), whom we know very well. Then the savages took the lives of a Mr. Ferguson and Mr. McCormack—one of whom, I hear, they mutilated whilst alive. They took the women and children off with them just as they were in their nightdresses, but I am glad to say they have now been recovered unharmed.

ATTACK ON CORPORATION STORE.

We volunteers were called out immediately, but before this they came along to Blantyre, some hundreds of them, and attacked the African Lakes Corporation store at Mandala, about a mile from us, shot the native watchman through the heart, broke into the store, and went straight for the rifles and ammunition, which, by the way they went for them, seems to show that they knew exactly where to find them. They ran off with some rifles and 600 rounds of ammunition. Some of the rifles were thrown away afterwards in their flight.

Next day the whole place was patrolled by the N.V.R. with rifles. They were followed up as quickly as possible by those who had motors and "bikes," and were attacked in their village, when they sent out our women and children, who had been 36 hours with them in the bush and in the sun without headgear and only scantily dressed. However, their village was burnt down and all turned to flight. The church has since been blown up by dynamite, and after many arrests and executions the chief leader was shot by the native soldiers. We have about 260 prisoners in Zomba and 160 here which are being sent to Zomba, as the Court has been moved there to deal with them. The first four prisoners were tried here and executed in public just on the left side of the Q.V.M. Hall near the Boma. They admitted they were in it, and so were condemned, marched out, and shot by eight of us before a crowd quite in the open, and their dead bodies were left there until next day. As an example one or two have been hanged or shot at Zomba, and I suppose that there will be a number of others. The evidence forthcoming through seized correspondence is enlightening us as to who have been at the bottom of it.

MR. LIVINGSTON MURDERED IN BED.

They also went for one of the French missions called the White Fathers, who all ran away to safety, except one who nearly lost his life, being speared in nine places, and who now lies in a critical condition. One of them told me that they took Mr. Livingstone's head and were seen praying in their church, for their cause, I suppose, with the skull on a chair in their midst. I have since been told that Livingstone did not go out on the verandah, but was attacked in bed. They marched clean through the window and speared him.

Of course it is not what we should call a general rising or we should all have been wiped out. All the other natives have been quite loyal and seem glad that we have finished off such Fenians.

Well, martial law was immediately proclaimed and all white people were called into one compound here at the African Lakes Store, which is a large compound, and all had to take their beds and food for the night, and the place barricaded and a regular military camp established, all of us taking our turn at sentry-go, etc. Everybody slept in their clothes on the floor in the Stores, carthouses, outside on the open verandahs, in the compound, and we had loaded rifles. A jolly good job for the natives that they did not attack, otherwise they would have been mowed down. It was an experience, and all the women were bricks. There were 300 of us all told in the compound. Now we have wiped all out and we have established a system of outposts.

SATISFACTORY RECRUITING.

STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT.

MR. WALTER LONG ON CENSORSHIP.

The House of Commons went into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates on April 22. On the Vote for the expenses on April22. On the Vote for the expenses of the War Office. Mr. H. J. Tennant (Under-Secretary of State for War) asked the House, when considering the details of Army administration, to keep ever in mind the fact that for nearly nine months of war an army of unparalleled proportions had been put into the field, and kept supplied with every requirement with unfailing regularity. The health of the troops had been remarkable, and he again paid a tribute to the work of the R.A.M.C. He mentioned that at this moment there was not a single case of dysentery among our troops. (Hear, hear.)

As evidence of the efficiency of the arrangements for the care and immediate treatment of the wounded he mentioned that wounded were in hospital in London within 24 hours after receiving wounds at Neuve Chapelle. A lieutenant-colonel of one of the Highland regiments, wounded in a trench between 1.30 and 2 o'clock, awoke to consciousness soon after 3 o'clock in bed in a hospital eleven miles behind the firing line, with his wound dressed.

PROMOTION FROM THE RANKS.

On the question of promotion to the commissioned rank of men who had joined as privates, Mr. Tennant said a letter had been written to the General Officer Commanding the 118th Brigade, which comprised the Public Schools Corps, expressing the view that it was advisable that all suitable candidates should be promoted to commissioned rank, and the Brigadier-General had fallen in quite cordially with this advice, and would put no obstacle in the way of suitable candidates obtaining commissions. The War Office felt, however, that the choice of the most suitable candidates must be left to the commanding officers of the units in which the candidates were serving as privates.

Mr. Hogge (L., Edinburgh East) asked if these arrangements applied only to the Public School Battalions.

Mr. Tennant replied that the officers in command of all divisions and brigades would be made acquainted with the desire of the War Office that all likely material should be put to the best use.

With reference to recruiting, Mr Tennant observed that Lord Kitchener authorised him to say that the results of recruiting during the last few months had been most satisfactory and gratifying. The numbers week by week and month by month were good, and were maintained with surprising regularity. His noble friend desired him to add that when he had to call upon the nation for more men he was confident there would be a ready response. (Cheers.)

Over 100,000 men had been raised by local and individual effort in special battalions. He was doubtful whether Regular and Territorial recruiting agencies could be amalgamated with advantage, but he was glad to be able to remove the impression that any men fit for duty at the front were employed in recruiting offices, or in the purchase of horses.

FLYING CORPS PROGRESS.

Referring to the Flying Corps, he said very large additions had been made to its strength and it was hoped that when the new armies took the field they would be sufficiently supplied with aeroplanes. Considerable strides had been taker towards making our country self-supporting in this respect. (Hear, hear.)

In regard to the need for munitions of war, Mr. Tennant added, the Secretary of State asked him to say that he placed no limit at all upon his demands for artillery ammunition. The most patriotic action any man could take was to assist in the production of that essential element in modern warfare.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Mr. Walter Long (U., Strand) remarked that while they all recognised the wonderful work which had been done by the War Office, and by the officers and soldiers at the front, he thought the Government would be well advised to give the country more information as to what was actually being done in the campaigns which were proceeding in different parts of the world.

Criticising the system of promotion of officers, Mr. Long said it was heart-breaking to officers at the front. He had received may letters confirming the statements he had already made on the subject. New officers were being promoted while long-service officers were passed over. Could it be wondered that there was a suspicion of favouritism? He did not impute that there had been any favouritism, but the War Office had only themselves to blame if the suspicion was aroused.

MR. ASQUITH'S ASSURANCE.

Mr. Asquith, who was heard with extreme difficulty, observed that speaking on behalf of the Government he welcomed the criticism of Mr. Walter Long. There could be only one question in every part of the House as to dealing equitably and even generously with every case of proved injustice. But these were extremely difficult matters to work out in detail in the stress and strain of a great war, making an unprecedented demand upon the resources of every department.

That, however, was no reason why these cases should be ignored or that when attention was called to them they should not be promptly dealt with. Regulations well adapted to the conduct of an army in regard to promotions, pensions, etc., in peace time ought to be modified, relaxed, and perhaps transformed altogether in war time. (Hear, hear.) Not to do so under war conditions would, he thought, be a capital and almost a criminal mistake on the part of the latter in time of war. The practce of the latter in time of war ought to be deal even-handed justice to all classes, and to avoid as far as possible any suspicion of partiality or favouritism.

PENSIONS FOR WIDOWS.

As an instance of present administration, Mr. Asquith referred to the case of an officer who had been a captain, and through the hazards of the campaign found himself with the temporary rank of lieutenant-colonel in command of his battalion, and was killed. That officer's widow ought to receive a pension on the scale of her husband's temporary rank. (Cheers.) He was glad to say that was done. He would go so far as to commit the Treasury to do that in every case, and to apply it to all cases going back to the beginning of the war.

Most of the cases of hardship referred to by Mr. Long were, however, not due to the existence of any settled rule or practice, but to inadvertence resulting perhaps from overwork in the various departments immediately concerned. He knew from his own experience as Secretary of State for War for four months that in normal times the very greatest care and attention was given to these matters by the Board of Selection.

WILLING WAR OFFICE.

The right hon. gentleman (Mr. Walter Long) knew as well as he did that nothing could be more galling or more wounding to those who were responsible if there was any innuendo or suggestion that they acquiesced in these cases of hardship and did not desire to put them right. Great service was done by those who brought cases of the kind promptly to the attention of the War Office. It would be not resented but would be welcomed by the War Office as a real contribution to the common object they all had in view. (Hear, hear.) If the right hon. gentleman would furnish the War Office with particulars of the cases he had in mind they would be promptly dealth with.

There were some points, Mr. Asquith added, on which he could not give anything in the nature of a definite pledge; but in regard to all these matters, speaking for the Government and for the War Office, he wished to give the most explicit and most emphatic assurance that they were as anxious as anyone else that the gallant men who were covering themselves and their country with glory by the services they were rendering should find when they came home wounded that the dependents of those who, by the fortune of war, had come prematurely to their death, should find also that their country was not only grateful, but generous in its recoguition of their services. (Cheers.)

JAPANESE CLAIMS ON CHINA

SURVEY OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

In view of the recent crisis in China-Japanese negotiations, now happily at an end, the following survey of the situation up to the end of March appearing in the "North China Herald" will be read with interest:—

For the convenience of many readers who are probably in a fog by now as to what has and what has not been conceded, the course of the negotiations between China and Japan, so far as correspondents in Pekin have been able to ascertain, is set out below. It will be remembered that on the 7th January China officially informed Japan that the Shantung war zone was abolished. Japan protested against this and later in the month formulated a series of demands which was presented to the Chinese Government by Mr. Hioki, Japanese Minister in Pekin. The first conference between the representatives of the two countries was held on the 2nd February when the Japanese representatives asked for the acceptance in principle of the demands. This the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs refused to do.

CHINA'S FIRST OFFER.

The Chinese Government on the 12th February informed Mr. Hioki that China was ready to negotiate about Japan's demands in Eastern Mongalia and South Manchuria immediately and about the demands with regard to Shantung at the end of the European War; but that the Government was not disposed to consider other requests except that, in Fukien, it was willing that Japan should have the first opportunity in case it decided to employ foreign capital for the development of mines, railways and industries. The demands with reference to Shantung were again brought forward by Japan on the 22nd February, but China made counter proposals, which were rejected, and no decision was arrived at. The Chinese Government announced on the 25th February that it would readily open certain important places in Shantung as treaty ports. Other demands affecting Shantung were postponed. The Japanese rejected China's counter-proposals for the fulfilment of the promise to restore Tsingtao to China and for the restoration of the "status quo" in Shantung by the removal of the light railways, telegraph wires, troops and railway guards.

RAILWAY LEASES AND CONTROL.

The Japanese urged, the Chinese to recognise Japan's special position in South Manchuria, and Eastern Inner Mongolia, but the conference ended without this being done.

On the 6th March the Chinese representatives agreed to the extension of the lease of the South Manchurian Railway to 99 years. A clause providing for the repurchase of the railway was not dealt with The demands with regard to Manchuria were discussed on the 9th March, when the Chinese agreed to extend the Antung-Mukden Railway agreement to 99 years. At this conference the Japanese Minister verbally notified the Chinese Foreign Minister that, unless a satisfactory settlement were soon reached Japan would be compelled to take steps that would surprise China and be unpleasant to Japan.

MINING IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.

China agreed, on the 11th March, to concede to Japan a preference in regard to future loans for railway purposes in South Manchuria. The demand in regard to mining was also considered, Japan ultimately agreeing to the Chinese counter-proposal that while Japan should have the right to prospect all mineral areas in South Manchuria she would only have the right to operate a fixed proportion of the mines prospected. Japan stipulated that the operation of mines should not be under the mining regulations of China. On the 16th March, China, as an alternative to the demand for the right of Japanese to settle trade and travel throughout South Manchuria, Eastern and Inner Mongolia offered to open a number of new treaty ports. The Japanese accepted this offer, but they continued to press for the acceptance of the original proposals. China agreed to give Japan the option to provide money when foreign borrowing was proposed and the preference when appointing foreign advisers and Police instructors.

FOUR OUT OF SEVEN.

It was agreed on the 20th March that Japan should be permitted to exploit minerals and work mines in a specified area in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, in accordance with the Chinese mining regulations, while Japan was to have preferential rights of railway construction. Of this conference Reuter's Pekin correspondent reported that four out of the seven demands in regard to Manchuria had been settled almost in accordance with Japanese original proposals. At the conference held of the 23rd March, five articles in the demands of Japan with regard to Manchuria were initialled China agreeing.

1. To appoint Japanese advisers and instructors in the Political, Financial, Military and Police Departments.
2. China gives Japanese the preference in making loans for railway construction.
3. China gives Japanese the option to supply the foreign capital borrowed for provincial purposes involving the pledge of local taxes.
4. China agrees to transfer the control of the Kirin-Changchun Railway.
5. Both parties agree to the Chinese counter-proposal that the existing treaties between China and Japan relative to Manchuria not affected by the present agreement shall remain in force.

China agreed to accord Japan the right to select and operate nine mining areas in South Manchuria, at the Conferences held on the 25th March. It was, however, stipulated that this concession should not prejudice the concessions already granted to other nationalities. At this meeting considerable discussion took place on the thorny question of the right of settlement in Manchuria, but it led to no conclusion. The discussion of the demand relating to the Japanese position with regard to the Hanyehping Co. was not concluded.

FREE RESIDENCE AND LAND OWNING.

Reuter's correspondent in Pekin telegraphed on the 26th March that it was understood that, with the exception of judicial rights over Japanese residents in the interior of South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, the demands for free residence and land owning had been accepted by China while Japan would enjoy a preferential right to supply Police advisers in Fengtien and Eastern Inner Mongolia.

At the Conference on the 27th March the demand of the Japanese to select and operate nine mining areas in South Manchuria, was initialled. No conclusion was come to with regard to questions of jurisdiction in connection with settlement in Manchuria or the Hanyehping demands.

Reuter's Pekin correspondent, in his account of this conference stated that altogether six of the Manchurian demands were now settled; there were two outstanding, relating to land-owing, free residence and trading rights.

CHINESE COMPROMISE REFUSED.

It was understood that the Chinese had agreed to permit the Japanese to reside and own land in Manchuria under the jurisdiction of their Consular officials as far as foreigners only were concerned and in criminal cases but stated that if Chinese were involved in the latter, the Chinese must be represented, while civil cases involving Chinese must be tried by Chinese Courts. The Japanese refused to accept these amendments. The Hanye'ping demand was discussed, China agreeing to the formation of a joint Cino-Japanese Company, but the Japanese would not accept this modification. No progress was made at the meetings held on the 30th March and the 31st March.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

A STUDENT'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 18.

In the Lahore Conspiracy Case on Monday Shah Muhammad, a police constable and the previous day's last witness was briefly cross-examined by counsel for the defence.

The evidence of Alam Shah, police constable, was similar to that of Shah Muhammad.

Iqbal Singh, a third year student and a boarder of the Khalsa Boarding House, Lahore, deposed to the visits which Gurmukh Singh and Kirpal Singh paid to him in January and February last and to the seditious views to which the latter gave expression. He said that he was serving his country and the present was the best opportunity to secure independence for India as a considerable portion of the Army was away from the country A large number of men were doing work of collecting arms. The witness disagreed with these views and advised Kirpal Singh to serve the country by improving their national character and qualifications for the work of self-government. On the advice of Bhai Dharm Singh, a student in the S. A. V. class of the C. T. College, he stopped Kirpal Singh's coming to see him when on return from Amritsar had told him that a Bengali had come to Lahore with a party from Amritsar who had brought with them pistols, etc. Gurmukh Singh once asked witness whether he would keep melons if some were brought to him. From the general trend of his conversation witness concluded that he was referring to bombs.

Ram Rakha, a chemist, detailed the purchases of certain chemicals by some of the accused while he also proved a large order for other chemicals sent by him to a Calcutta firm for the accused.

He dealt mostly with Amar Singh, the approver, who was introduced to him by Ram Saran Das.

CAPT. MALIK UMAR HAYAT'S EXPERIENCES.

MANY NARROW ESCAPES.

GALLANTRY OF INDIAN TROOPS.

The following letter from the Hon. Captain Malik Umar Hayat Khan, Tiwana, to Qureshi Ali Mardan Shah, Pleader, Shahpur, which appears in the "Civil and Military Gazette," will be read with interest:—

29, Wimpole Street, London, W.

My dear Qureshi Sahib,—I wonder why my previous letter, in which I had concisely depicted some of my past experiences failed to reach you. As my memory is still fresh, I try to reproduce it for your sake. I had written to you that on the occasion of our festival of the 1d., when we are well fed, I was working hard to get the horses and mules on board, and could not get any food all day. The next 1d. I was under heavy shell fire all day, and neither could I get to the place where I could get some food, nor could the food be brought over to me. There were some others from Headquarters in the same boat, so it was quite a consolation.

I had many narrow escapes. On one occasion I was very sorry when a shrapnel just missed me and when one of two poor innocent nuns passing by was killed outright, her body being thrown on to an adjacent tree. The other nun had one of her legs completely blown away and the second one broken. I went to my place and brought my own bed, and putting her on it got her carried away to her home. It was lucky that no other shrapnel came just at that time. The nun who had lost her leg did not know it, and did not at all complain of the leg which had been entirely blown away, but complained of the one which was broken and which she could see bleeding. Only a day previous to that, and within a few yards of me, a child was killed in the lap of his mother, just about the time when we were making an attack on the enemy.

A few days later some of my Brigade to which I am attached was heavily attacked, and though we lost considerably. it was there that the first two Indians got their V. C.'s. The Germans were so roughly handled that day that their first three or four attacking lines were absolutely wiped out. Owing to my working and walking in the mud I have become a victim to frost-bite. I have been fighting against this disease, and although it has been constantly treated by good doctors it has not left me, and there is danger of its becoming permanent.

NAME MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

You will be glad to hear that my name has been mentioned in despatches, and Sir John French's despatch, who is our Commander-in-Chief, runs as under:—

My Lord,—In accordance with the last paragraph of my despatch of November 20th, 1914, I have the honour to bring to notice the names of those whom I recommend for gallant and distinguished service in the field.—I have the honour to be, Your Lordship's most obedient servant.—(Sd.) J. D. P. French, Field-Marshal, Commander-in- Chief, the British Army in the Field."

After which comes a list of selected officers. in which my name is included.

You know that I was the first person to volunteer; I think four days after war was declared, and I believe was the first man to be accepted. I by . . . chance got attached to a Brigade which all along was ahead, and just reached the firing line before the others. As it arrived at a time when it was badly needed it was engaged in the heaviest fighting, and thus was a pioneer in making the first impression of the bravery and efficiency of the Indian troops, and was the only Brigade which fought in a different country to which the Indians are fighting now. Though we all meant to give a good account of ourselves in the field, and do what was expected of us, and all unitedly resolved to do well, there was one danger which was out of our reach to cope with, and that was the climate. It has been simply marvellous how the hardy men of India have stood the climate nearly just as well as any other men. The dangerous times at the beginning when the line was thinner have now passed, and we are immovable against any pressure and will soon be an invincible force against the enemy.

All the rank and file have kept themselves away from any immorality, or any brutal or inhuman deed even against the enemy. In these two connections I can safely say that we have comparatively surpassed all. As for fighting qualities the Allies possess all that could be wished, although the enemy also must not be despised. We have so many advantages over the enemy that ordinary fighting qualities cannot stand against them. Indians at many times have charged and taken the trenches of the enemy, and in hand-to-hand fights we are decidedly better, but, as a rule, there are very few chances of such. It still looks as if the war will take a considerable time as yet, and thus it will be some time before I am able to come back and have the pleasure of your company. I hope now and then you will let me hear of your welfare.

The firms of Messrs. Carl Simon Sochne and Mr Edward Wolf, of Madras City and Mr. H. A. Brandt, of Nellore District, which are hostile firms, have been refused licences to carry on trade or business otherwise than for the purpose of realising existing assets and discharging existing liabilities.

ANTWERP UNDER MILITARY RULE.

GERMAN REQUISITIONS.

ARBITRARY METHODS IN BRUSSELS.

"It rains penalties" is an expression constantly to be met with in the dispatches of the correspondents of Dutch newspapers describing the situation in Belgium, says the special correspondent of "The Times" at Amsterdam. A report has just been issued by the acting president of the Antwerp Chamber of Commerce, Mr. E. Castelein, which gives an idea of the way in which the unfortunate Belgians are bled by the German invaders. Stocks of all kinds of materials have been exhausted and industry so crippled as to render the revival of the economic life of Antwerp a very remote possibility under existing conditions.

The report, while explaining why it is impossible to give comprehensive particulars of the requisitions, nevertheless sets forth some instructive figures. It says that 40,000 tons of cheese, 18,000 tons of maize, and 40,000 tons of barley, worth together £720,000 have been requisitioned, in addition to linseed of the value of £98.000, oil-cake worth about £200,000, nitrate of the value of £160,000, the whole supply of animal and vegetable oils, the value of which it is not possible to estimate, about £120,000 worth of petroleum and mineral oils nearly £240,000 worth of wool (requisitioned between November and January); an uncertain supply of cotton, the quantity demanded from one firm alone being of the value of £52,000; £400,000 worth of rubber; £800,000 worth of copper (the requisitions dating from December 1), £460,000 worth of horsehair; £31,400 worth of ivory; £20,000 worth of wood; £80,000 worth of cocoa; 4,000 bags of coffee (of the remaining quantity, 966,000 bags, none must be disposed of without the express sanction of the German authority); £80,000 worth of rice; and £44,000 worth of wine.

The total value of the foregoing runs to about £3,400,000, of which at the most £800,000 has been paid. For the rest, according to the report, the figures given are far below the actual amounts for the majority of the commodities mentioned. A more or less semi-official estimate places the value of the requisitions at from £12,000,000 to £16,000,000.

PROMISE AND PERFORMANCE.

The report goes on to say that there is no correspondence between the prices to be paid and the delay in the payment for the things requisitioned. The first proclamation to the population of Antwerp, however, gave guarantees of respect for personal safety and property provided that on their side the people fulfilled the obligations laid upon the populations of occupied towns by international agreements. When, says the report, in December Belgium, which had already suffered so much, was required to pay a monthly tribute, not of £1,400,000, as originally decided, but of £1,600,000, this was done on the stipulation that an end should be made of the system of requisitions then in operation. The Governor-General of Belgium announced that "the compensation in their entirety for commodities requisitioned or to be requisitioned shall be settled as speedily as possible for cash payment in paper of first-class value or in a credit at the German banks."

The Belgian population, says the report, has fulfilled its obligations and paid four monthly contributions at the stipulated time; £800.000 more has been paid than was originally settled, but the stipulation—not a privilege—made in consideration for this has not been fulfilled. Nothing has been changed since the beginning of January in regard to the requisitioning of great quantities.

REPAIRING A ROAD.

Another example of the arbitrary methods of the Germans is afforded by the Belgian Information Bureau, which learns from Brussels that the German military authority recently informed the Brussels civic officials that they must provide for the repairing of the great highway between Brussels and Malines. This amounted almost to the entire remaking of the road. The civic authority replied that the high road was a State road and thus lay outside the network of roads for which Brussels was responsible, the more so because not a single yard of this road was in Brussels territory. The German military authority remaining obdurate, the civic authority appealed to The Hague Convention to prove that the German Government was exclusively responsible for works of this nature, and that the laying of the obligation on the Brussels authority was as unjust as would be the ordering of the authority to repair the road from Konigsberg to Berlin. As the military authority insisted, an appeal was made to the German civil authority. The latter, after investigating the matter, justified the civic authority of Brussels. Immediately after this judgment the military officials caused their authority to prevail over that of the civil authority, and the Corporation of Brussels was condemned to pay a fine of £20,000 for refusing obedience to orders and to carry out the work immediately.

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DOES DEMOCRACY MEAN PEACE?

LORD CROMER'S RETROSPECT.

The following communication from the pen of Lord Cromer appears in "The Times":—

Professor Ridgeway, in a very interesting address recently delivered to the Classical Association, entered a demurrer against the opinion, now very generally entertained in some quarters, that a universal reign of democracy in a somewhat extreme form must necessarily connote the inauguration of a universal reign of peace. A timely warning against too hastily indulging in any Utopian dreams on this subject was much required.

It is, of course, possible to argue that the behaviour of the democracies of the future cannot accurately be forecast by pointing to that of the democracies of the past. Indeed, it may be joyfully acknowledged that, so far as can be judged by all outward appearances, the present trend of democratic opinion is distinctly towards peace. Nevertheless, it is unquestionably a fact that all the lessons of history go to show that the rule of Demos is no surer guarantee against war than that of oligarchs or despots. In addressing the Classical Association, Professor Ridgeway naturally pointed his moral by adducing the facts of Greek and Roman history. It is certain that the Athenian democracy was highly aggressive, and it is equally certain that the policy, which has rather unfortunately been branded by the somewhat misleading name of Imperialism, came into being before Roman emperors ever existed. It is, moreover, possible to apply the historical argument to more recent times. As it was in the days of Pericles and Cleon, so it was in those of Robespierre, Danton, and their immediate successors. The idea which has to some extent laid hold of the public mind that Napoleon was solely responsible for the policy of unbridled ambition and territorial extension with which his name is generally associated is, of course, a complete fallacy. Napoleon did, indeed, improve on the example which had been already given to him, but the Republican Government of France, though at first driven to act in self-defence by the most unwise Declaration of Pilnitz, speedily and amidst many flowers of rhetoric adopted in respect to its neighbours—Belgium, Holland, the Rhine provinces, Switzerland, and Italy—the same highly aggressive policy which had found favour with its predecessors, the Bourbon Kings. In fact, one of the results of the reign of ultra-democracy during the French Revolution was, far from mitigating, to stimulate human passions and to foster the desire for territorial aggrandisement. Nowhere is this more conclusively proved than in the great work of Sorel, himself an ardent Republican, on "Europe and the French Revolution."

SECRET DIPLOMACY.

Another cognate point appears to deserve some attention at the present moment. I read constant invectives against what is called "secret diplomacy." It is very generally held that by taking the direction of international affairs to a greater extent than at present out of the hands of individuals and submitting them to a constant and somewhat extreme degree of popular control, a sure guarantee for peace would be secured. There is this much truth in the popular ideas on this subject, that an incalculable amount of harm has of late years been unquestionably done by some individual non-British diplomatists, and that Continental diplomacy has not in some cases altogether shaken itself free from the detestable traditions of the 18th and 19th centuries of which Frederick the Great was the principal apostle and Prince Bismarck and the whole tribe of Treitschkes and Bernhardis the main latter-day representatives. But I submit that, in the great majority of cases, the conduct of the individual diplomatist merely reflects as in a mirror the public opinion and standard of national morality of the people whom he represents, and that there cannot be any greater mistake than to confound Continental, especially German, and British diplomacy in one general anathema. I think that, without incurring the charge of egotism, I may fairly claim to speak with some little authority on this subject. I was behind the scenes of the diplomatic stage for a quarter of a century. My experience is that there have never been any important "secrets" in British diplomacy which from the point of view of public morality or policy, could not unobjectionably have been proclaimed on the house-tops, and, moreover, that the efforts of that diplomacy have been steadfastly, and often very successfully, directed in order to ensure the maintenance of peace. It was Lord Lyons who, during the early sixties, was mainly instrumental in preventing the calamity of a war between Great Britain and the United States, and he has left on record his deliberate opinion that if, at the time, the irresponsible opinion of both countries had had greater material facilities for mutual attack and defence, it would have been scarcely possible to avoid war.

THE CASE OF EGYPT.

I was myself for more than 20 years skating on very thin ice—to use an expression of Lord Salisbury's—in a country where any serious indiscretion or mistake might well have led to a dangerous antagonism, if not to actual war, between France and England. I often asked myself what would have been the result if, during that prolonged and critical period, instead of having to deal with statesmen such as Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, or Lord Lansdowne, I had been more immediately under the orders of a Committee of the House of Commons composed of very well-intentioned, but not very well-informed or experienced, Parliamentarians? It is, of course, only possible to give a conjectural answer to this question. My conjecture is that we should either have been driven to a premature evacuation of Egypt, with the certainty that any such step would have led to the most serious embarrassments in the near future, or else that the democratic controllers, maddened by the international pin-pricks to which they would have been at every turn exposed, would have adopted some heroic measure which would have excited the French to fury. I think it may confidently be asserted that they would not have followed the course which was actually adopted—namely, that of patiently bearing much temporary inconvenience in the sure and certain hope that time would eventually bring about some satisfactory solution.

The only semblance of a reproach which can reasonably be levelled against recent British diplomacy is that, though improbable, it is just conceivable that the present war might have been avoided if the intention of the British Government to resist German aggression had been more clearly and firmly stated at an earlier stage of the negotiations. But it can scarcely be doubted that, if this had been done, the very same individuals who are now disposed to criticize British diplomacy for not maintaining the peace of Europe would have raised a violent outcry on the plea that diplomatic action had tended to precipitate war.

BATTLE OF CERNAY.

GRIM NARRATIVE BY FRENCH SOLDIER

The official communiqués of the French Army have alluded recently to severe fighting round the village of Cernay, to the east of Albert. It is a renewal of the struggle which began seven months ago when the enemy were forced to retreat from Amiens, and fought very desperately to retain possession of Peronne and Roye. Since then their attacks weakened and languished, and during the winter campaign there was only the monotony of siege warfare, with sapping and mining, on both sides. Lately, however, says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle," the enemy have become active again in this region, assembling some of their best regiments to put a severe pressure upon the French lines.

The episode of Cernay was a critical affair which tested the endurance and courage of the French troops who had been for many months in the trenches. Shortly after nightfall a tremendous explosion took place somewhat in advance of the first line of French trenches, the enemy having failed to sap their way quite far enough. Wishing to profit, however, by this upheaval of earth, they leapt from their own cover and rushed towards the French infantry, some of whom were half buried. A fierce fire welcomed them and did a deadly work among their advancing ranks.

"They shouted as though to encourage each other," says a French soldier, who gives a grim narrative of this attack. "It is useless to deny that those fellows march doggedly to death. The attack had been prepared in the true German style—that is to say with attention to the last detail. The time was well chosen, and the scene was lighted up by rockets and searchlights, which gave fantastic lights and shadows to the battle. Now and again every light went out, and one fought on without knowing upon whom we were firing. All the Germans were carrying hand-grenades, or a kind of explosive bomb which had a very disagreeable effect. It was a new machine—these blessed fellows are always inventing new ways of killing men—and was in the form of a ball fastened to a stick.

NEW FORM OF GRENADE.

"The stick is thrust into the rifle, and on pulling the trigger the ball goes off like a grenade. Owing to the number of assailants we had to yield ground. It was the wisest thing to do, as it was in our interests to give way for a short space. Our artillery was in position, and we had hardly fallen back before the ground was swept with shells which burst amidst the exultant Germans. More murderous even than the hand-to-hand fighting which had preceded it, this hellish fire proved to the new-comers in our trenches that they had made a mistake in ousting us. They realised that so well that they tried to retire. This attempt had been foreseen, and was made impossible by a cataract of projectiles which formed a curtain of flame and iron behind the fugitives, at the same time separating them from their reinforcements.

"Meanwhile our men had recovered, and re-formed for the counter-attack. As soon as our artillery, marvellously handled, ceased to play upon the trenches we flung ourselves on the demoralised Germans, thrusting our way among the dead and wounded. Not only did we get back our trenches, but we went beyond the tunnel of the German mine, and when morning came we had only to bury their dead, pleased with the fact that they were twice as numerous as ours."

The village of Cernay, which gives its name to this fierce action, is only a collection of broken walls and brick heaps on the edge of the trenches, where for seven months both the French and Germans have lived in burrows.

THE RUSSIAN TACTICAL SCHEME.

It is evident, the "Morning Post" correspondent in Petrograd says, that the time of enforced inaction on a large scale, owing to the spring break-up making the roads impassable, is not being lost. The Russians appear to be extending their command steadily across the twenty odd miles between the Koziowa region and the Uszok. Although the German reinforcements have reached their positions, this progress continues. By the time the Russians have forced their way southwards between the passes on the east, which are still in the enemy's hands, those passes will become untenable. This tactical scheme is apparently now in course of execution, despite the enormous support given to the Austrians in this region by German reinforcements. It is now generally accepted here that in all the Germans have sent to the Carpathians front no fewer than ten army corps. The whole of the Austrian forces are under German command.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.

KILLED.

The following casualties are announced:—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. S. Martin, Royal Lancasters.
Captain R. O. Gardner, Monmouthshires.
Captain A. C. Hart, Northumberlands.
Captain C. Holland, Artillery.
Captain J. Lancaster, Monmouthshires.
Captain G. Wetherhead, Royal Lancasters.
Lieutenant C. Greenland, Gloucesters.
Lieutenant F. Groves, Monmouthshires.
Lieutenant W. S. Lyon, Royal Scots.
Lieutenant C. B. Spence, Artillery.
Lieutenant H. Tigar, Middlesex.
Lieutenant S. Westmacott, Leinsters.
Lieutenant J. Worton, Monmouthshires.
Second-Lieutenant N. Bertie, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant W. Fisher, North Lancs.
Second-Lieutenant R. H. Howard, East Surreys.
Second-Lieutenant L. H. King, King's Royal Rifles..
Second-Lieutenant W. L. Palmer, Monmouthshires.
Second-Lieutenant Honourable W. F. Rodney, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieutenant W. E. Sadler, South Lancs.
Second-Lieutenant W. Steel, Yorks and Lancs.
Second-Lieutenant F. Trevor, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieutenant F. Watson, East Surreys.
Second-Lieutenant J. T. Webb, London Regiment.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major A. Littledale, Artillery.
Captain A. G. Fox, Engineers.
Lieutenant S. Gledstanes, Bedfords.
Lieutenant G. Wharton, Yorkshire Light.
Second-Lieutenant E. Glossop, Somersets.
Second-Lieutenant C. Sorby, Monmouthshires.

LONDON, May 16.

KILLED.

Captain F. Brodigan, Gloucesters.
Captain B. Bourke, Dublins.
Captain B. B. Dickson, Northamptons.
Captain H. East, York and Lancs.
Captain H. K. Hughes, Yorkshire Light.
Captain H. Riordan, East Surreys.
Captain W. F. Richardson, East Lancs.
Captain L. Russell, East Lancs.
Lieutenant R. G. Bowen, London Regiment.
Lieutenant S. K. Bates, Royal Lancasters.
Lieutenant B. Croom Johnson, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieutenant T. H. Daw, East Lancs.
Lieutenant H. Gooddan, Medicals.
Lieutenant K. Lambert, Yorkshire Lights.
Lieutenant Hon. E. Upton, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieutenant R. Woodward, South Wales Borderers.
Lieutenant T. Loder-Symonds, Scottish Rifles.
Lieutenant C. Stacey, Middlesex.
Lieutenant S. Walker, East Yorks.
Quarter-Master and Honorary Lieutenant W. Hewitt, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieutenant H. Brian, Artillery
Second-Lieutenant F. R. Eager, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant J. M. Mayne, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant G. Livingston, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant J. L. Milner, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant P. H. Allen, East Lancs.
Second-Lieutenant E. Bligh, East Lancs.
Second-Lieutenant G. M. Goodall, East Lancs.
Second-Lieutenant E. Dothie, East Lancs.
Second-Lieutenant H. Howell, East Lancs.
Second-Lieutenant A. Marshall, East Lancs.
Second-Lieutenant A. Norton, East Lancs.
Second-Lieutenant D. Copland, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieutenant R. Stoneham, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieutenant G. Dick, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieutenant H. W. Hodges, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant C. Morris, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant R. S. Timmis, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant A. Langlands, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant M. V. Pollock, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant J. W. Betts, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant H. G. Corder, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant G. Croft, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant J. T. Vincent, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant F. I. Wells, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant K. Woodroffe, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant R. Fazan, Sussex Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant J. A. R. Ferguson, Sussex Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant R. Davison, Northamptons
Second-Lieutenant T. Powell, Northamptons.
Second-Lieutenant E. Orton, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant B. Simpson, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant K. Dennys, Munsters.
Second-Lieutenant F. Page, Munsters.
Second-Lieutenant F. Church, Dublins.
Second-Lieutenant J. N. Murphy, Dublins.
Second-Lieutenant W. Heffernan, Royal Irish.
Second-Lieutenant A. Wanliss, Black Watch.
Second-Lieutenant G. N. Palmes, Yorkshire Light.
Second-Lieutenant G. Muchall, Royal Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenant M. C. Clarke, Argylls.
Second-Lieutenant A. C. Clarke, Leicesters.
Second-Lieutenant F. H. Lawrence, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieutenant R. Acton, South Lancs.
Second-Lieutenant F. C. B. Walker, Devons.
Second-Lieutenant J. Wilson, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant D. Mathwin, Liverpools.
Second-Lieutenant E. P. Jackson, Warwicks.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Brigadier-General, A. W. Cole.
Captain D. Blue, Scottish Rifles.
Lieutenant G. Sayle, Artillery.
Lieutenant A. E. Norman, East Surreys.
Lieutenant J. H. Seaverns, London Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant E. Findlay, London Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant R. F. de Trafford, Royal Lancasters.

CASUALTIES IN MEDITERRANEAN.

KILLED.

Captain A. C. Humphreys, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Captain J. D. MacIntosh, Royal Scots.
Lieutenant A. Penrose, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant J. Aitchison, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieutenant J. M. Cameron, Artillery
Second-Lieutenant H. Hoyle, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant D. Macdonald, Royal Scots.

LONDON, May 16.

WOUNDED.

Colonel Lord Cavendish.
Lieut.-Colonel R. J. Bridgford, Shropshires.
Lieut.-Colonel G. B. Hinton, Artillery.
Lieut.-Colonel H. Worsley-Gough, Monmouthshires.
Major M. Archer-Shee, 19th Hussars.
Major R. Bowlby, North Lancs.
Major H. D. Bramwell, 15th Hussars.
Major C. R. Brooke, Yorkshire Lights.
Major H. Challen, 12th Londons.
Major J. R. Colville, Artillery.
Major F. Isherwood, York and Lancs.
Major F. Langham, Sussex.
Major W. N. Pike, East Yorks.
Major H. H. Powell, East Yorks.
Major E. Stevenson, Artillery.
Captain W. K. Blair, Artillery.
Captain C. D. Burnell, 5th London Regiment.
Captain A. Gorham, Munsters.
Captain T. McGowan, Artillery.
Captain F. M. Robertson, Black Watch.
Second-Lieutenant Sir J. F. Grey, 15th Hussars.
Second-Lieutenant Sir C. Huntington, Royal Irish.
Second-Lieutenant R. Oakley, Bedfordshires.

MISSING—BELIEVED KILLED.

Captain T. J. Bolland, 9th London Regiment.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut R. Connor, Army Service Corps.

WOUNDED IN MEDITERRANEAN.

Lieut.-Colonel A. Maclure, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Major C. W. Barlow, Essex Regiment.
Major H. A. Carr, Worcesters.
Major J. Going, South Wales Borderers.
Major S. J. Somerville, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Major A. J. Welch, Scottish Borderers.

LONDON, March 17.

KILLED IN MEDITERRANEAN.

Captain G. C. Deans, Worcesters.
Captain D. Pollock, Worcesters.

DIED OF WOUNDS RECEIVED IN MEDITERRANEAN.

Lieut-Col. F. G. Jones, Inniskilling Fusiliers.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, May 17.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Captain T. Stewart Jones, Sussex.
Captain F. N. Grant, Sussex.
Captain G. W. Hay, Munster Fusiliers.
Captain W. D. Hill, North Lancashires.
Captain J. C. Dick, Munster Fusiliers.
Captain F. Grantham, Munster Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenants A. Horsfall, W. Parker, R. O. Pottinger, T. Price and J. A. Stewart, all Munster Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. R. Dennison and R. H. Powell, both Sussex.

MISSING.

Lieut-Colonel W. B. Wallace, Suffolks.
Captain C. W. Groves, Royal Lancasters.
Captain St. J. Adcock, North Lancashires.
Captain M. Wickham, Royal Irish.
Captain R. B. Trotter, Camerons.
Captain P. Elvery, Medicals.
Lieut. D. J. Cochrane, Artillery.
Lieut. G. Broadhurst, Artillery.
Lieut. D. Corbett-Wilson, Flying Corps.
Lieut. W. W. Melville, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieut. F. W. Attree, Suffolks.
Lieut. L. H. Rawlinson, Royal Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenants I. P. Campbell, W. Gordon, A. Hunter Blair, A. S. Ross, and P. J. Wilson, all Camerons.
Second-Lieuts K. Cayley, D. W. Cox, G. P. Hornby and S. Wrinch, all Suffolks.
Second-Lieuts. G. Bone, T. B. Lyle, J. G. Scott, and A. Shand, all Black Watch.
Second-Lieuts. T. W. Williams, C. S. Cowley and K. Monro, all Northamptons.
Second-Lieuts. R. Rundle and C. F. Windeler, both Warwicks.
Second-Lieuts. G. Scudamore and A. O'D. Taylor, both Royal Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. R. McLernon, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. G. Bargh, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. W. Bateman, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. R. Potter, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. I. Woodiwiss, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. J. I. Farmer, King's Royal Rifles.

Do not try to endure that nerve-racking cough. Zymole Trokeys will stop it and remove the irritation. They dispel hoarseness and strengthen the throat. 7

NEW ENEMY SUBMARINES.

RUMOURS OF TRANSPORT.

In the most recent official summary of shipping losses by submarine attack, there are two points which deserve attention, says "The Times" Naval correspondent. An analysis of the information shows that while there was a slight reduction in the number of arrivals and departures during the week, which may be accounted for by the Easter holidays, the raiders only just succeeded in keeping up their average of less than one ship a day. Furthermore, the haul has not increased, although the boats now used are bigger, faster, and more seaworthy craft. There is thus no substantial cause for German jubilation in this result of the "blockade," which moreover contains no indication that, as the German wireless news announced on the 4th February "England will be starved into submission in a fortnight from the beginning of the new campaign." The catch last week was indeed poorer than almost any which has been made since the "blockade" came into operation. This was due at least in part to the number of conspicuous instances in which, by their skill and resource, the merchant captains foiled the efforts of their assailants. It is most satisfactory to note that the Admiralty are rewarding successful services of this description. If the activity of the raiders is to have better results, there must be an increase in the number of vessels employed in the work, and in connection with the phase of the subject the possible provision of new boats is interesting.

There are continued reports that the Germans are sending submarines from various places to the sea. It was stated some time ago that certain of these underwater craft had been sent to Turkey, and a statement from Athens more recently put the number at four, while it was also reported that materials for the construction of submarines had been forwarded by rail to the dockyard at the Golden Horn. Then again, there have been persistent rumours that German submarines have been sent to Pola, these vessels being of the largest type. Now within the last few days the Dutch papers have announced, on the authority of an eye-witness, that three submarines constructed at Antwerp have been seen passing down the Scheldt as far as Ghent, the intention being to transport them to the coast by canal. Until lately only submarines of the very smallest type could have been transported in a completed state either by rail or water. Mr. E. L. Marshall, the Chairman of the Antwerp Engineering Company, wrote to "The Times" on the 26th February that if the submarine building at Hoboken were equal in dimensions to the latest class they could not be transported by rail to Zeebrugge, nor by the all-water Belgian route.

MOVED BY CANAL.

While there is now no obvious reason why submarine should not be transported to Bruges by canal, it would seem as well for the present to await confirmation of these reports. That submarines were being put together at Zeebrugge is certain from the reports of the airmen, but those which are being constructed at Hoboken may possibly have been sent down by canal. Support is given to this theory by the statement that when seen in the canal they were not moving under their own power, but were supported by specially constructed towed lighters. No difficulty would now arise in passing them through the locks. However, if the airmen were as successful at Antwerp as was hoped, there should not have been three submarines there ready to transport in this way. It is possible, course, that parts of submarines may be sent from Dillingen, where we were told some time ago that both torpedo-boats and submarines were being constructed ready for transport to the Belgian coast, where the parts were to be assembled. The steel-plate works at Dillingen are doubtless perfectly capable of turning out submarines as well as destroyers. It is here that a large armour-plate manufactory is situated. Reports have also been made of submarines being built at Oortmund, in Westphalia.

From all these statements it seems at least probable that Germany is engaged in turning out a large number of underwater craft. In the near future we must expect her to have many more in the water than she has had during the early months of the war. If, however, Turkey and Austria are both to be supplied from German sources, the output will have to be considerable in order to replace losses and boats which like U9, have become worn out in service.

A PESSIMISTIC OUTLOOK.

THE PAST SIX MONTHS OF WAR.

The "Times" published these pessimistic lines in a leading article during mail week:—

"In spite of welcome local successes, the war has undergone little apparent change during the last six months. That is the great point which the Government ought to impress upon our people. On October 20 the Germans had been in possession of Lille for seven days, and they are there to-day.

"The enormous preliminary task which has to be undertaken before Germany can be invaded by the Western Allies has scarcely been begun. The gains of the Allies are chiefly represented by a small patch at Neuve Chapelle, a mile or two in Champagne, some narrowing of the German projection at St. Mihiel, and certain substantial but limited advances in the Vosges. The changes of line in the last six months would hardly be noticed by a map-maker.

"No dwelling upon the enormous German losses, upon the results of attrition, upon the busy preparation of the Allies and their increased resources, can alter the substantial fact that the battle-line in the West stands very much where it did in October. It is this fact which the Government should constantly tell the nation, instead of dwelling upon minor encouraging points."

"THE LAND OF UNREST."

EX-FINANCE MINISTER'S ACTION FOR LIBEL.

A libel action brought by M. Jose Yvres Limantour, of Paris, for many years the Finance Minister in Mexico, complaining of statements in "Mexico: the Land of Unrest," a book written by Mr. Henry Baerlein, and published by Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., was disposed of in Mr. Justice Darling's Court in the King's Bench Division during mail week.

Mr. Gordon Hewart, K.C., for the plaintiff, said the action was brought merely to establish the falsity of the statements in the book, which amounted to a suggestion that M. Limantour had misused the opportunities afforded him by his office to put money in his own pocket and in the pockets of his friends. M. Limantour was the son of a Frenchman and had lived in Mexico, where he was born, more than half a century.

Mr. Justice Darling: Rather a long time to live in Mexico. (Laughter.)

Counsel added that for seventeen years his client was Finance Minister out there, and at the Mexican Centenary Festival in September 1910 Sir Edward Grey said M. Limantour showed not only that Mexico possessed good men for its Ministers, but also that they stuck to them when they got them in office.

His Lordship: That, of course, to a Minister, is the highest praise he could bestow on any country.

Counsel: And Sir Edward Grey went on to say that among the Finance Ministers of the world there was no one with whose record M. Limantour need fear to have his own compared.

His Lordship: That shows a want of appreciation of one of our modern financiers. (Laughter.)

Counsel added that the book was previously issued by other publishers in 1913, and the defendants published a second edition in the following year. Defendants were now prepared to submit to a perpetual injunction against re-publication of the libel, to hand over for destruction all the uncirculated copies of the book, and indemnify the plaintiff against costs.

Mr. MacGillivray, for the defendants, expressed regret for the libel, and mentioned that they published the book thinking everything was all right as it had been previously published. When he wrote it the author thought this book was a true record of affairs in Mexico. Defendants now withdrew the statements unreservedly.

Plaintiff made a statement on oath denying that there was a word of truth in the libel, and his lordship by consent gave judgment for a perpetual injunction.

HEAT PROSTRATION.

ITS CONSEQUENCES AND THEIR CURE.

While exposure to heat may produce acute symptoms, like faintness and exhaustion, or affect the brain and nervous system, there are more serious and chronic conditions to which everyone must give serious attention. Sir Thomas Stevenson, M.D., and Sir Shirley Murphy, M.D., in their "Treatise on Hygiene," refer to these results in the following words: "The digestive powers are lessened; the nervous system is depressed; the functions of respiration and sanguification (blood-making) and the power of forming new and healthy tissue are all decreased. The lungs and the heart, according to Parkes, show dwindling of structure, while the liver, spleen and intestines are all more or less liable to become diseased."

Writing for those who live under the conditions which produce these results, a physician states in "The Indian Medical Gazette": "For residents in tropical climates suffering from general debility, the best and most readily assimilable food is a combination of casein with glycero-phosphates.

THE BEST FOOD FOR HOT WEATHER.

"For some years past I have used the preparation known as Sanatogen, which is composed of casein and glycero-phosphate of sodium. I have used it on a large scale, and have every reason to be satisfied with the results obtained."

Sanatogen restores the nerves, revitalises the blood, helps the digestion of other food, and increases the body weight when deficient. In short, Sanatogen enables those living in India to obtain as much energising food in a highly-digestible and assimilable form as the brain and body need to raise them to the best European standard of nutrition.

"The Lancet," the chief medical journal in the world, pays tribute to Sanatogen's unique composition in the words: "There is abundant evidence of the value of Sanatogen as a restorative food more particularly in cases of general debility."

THE STATEMENTS PROVED

Personal testimony to Sanatogen's power as a nutritive, energising and tonic food, is both great and distinguished.

The Hon. S. N. Roy, late member of the Legislative Council, Eastern Burma and Assam, writes: "I have personally derived the greatest possible benefit from Sanatogen, and I always use it whenever I feel a bit run down or out of sorts. I always find it a splendid tonic, very stimulating to the nerves and have recommended it to many of my friends."

H. H. the Raja Dharamkaran Bahadoor writes: "I should advise everybody to use the well-known tonic food Sanatogen. Its effect is marvellous."

These statements must convince everyone that the daily use of Sanatogen will overcome the depressing effects of the climate. At the International Medical Congress, London, August, 1913, Sanatogen was awarded the only Grand Prix in the tonic and food section, proof that it is superior to all other similar preparations.

Sanatogen can be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

An interesting booklet, "How to keep Well in Tropical Climates," will be sent, post free, on application, mentioning this paper, to A. Wulfing & Co., Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay. S. 711

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VISEM is a Protein and Phosphorus food in a concentrated form, containing, in addition, Lecithin, which every medical man will tell you is the finest nerve stimulant known to science. VISEM is one of the few foods the system can entirely absorb. It is not a medicine but a restorative food. *VISEM spells force, renewed youth, nerve energy, brain power, strength of muscle and sinew.* In fact it has been proved to be the best tonic in all and every case of nervous weakness no matter from what cause. It will aid any medical treatment in fighting disease from infancy to old age. It is Nature's concentrated food, and will never interfere with the action of any drug prescribed. It always LEADS! Especially in the trying days of convalescence after a serious illness, a course of VISEM produces a most marked benefit. VISEM is made up in the form of tablets (24 in a tin) which can be eaten like biscuits; it is also obtainable in powder form, to be taken in water or milk.

It is specially suitable for all those ills to which residents in hot climates are particularly prone, and it is made by a BRITISH Firm of the very highest repute and standing, whose name is a guarantee of its quality.

VISEM IS A FOOD TONIC FOR GENERAL DEBILITY ARISING FROM ANY CAUSE WHATSOEVER.

Descriptive booklet, particulars, prices and supplies can be obtained from all reputable chemists, or from Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co's Railway Bookstalls.

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ON THE FALABA.

CEYLON MAN'S EXPERIENCES.

Among the passengers on board the "Falaba" was Mr. C. H. M. Toller, a former Ceylon planter. On reaching Home, Mr. Toller joined his old Regiment, the East Lancashires, and after serving with one of the new Battalions for a time he was appointed to the West African Expeditionary Force, leaving by the Falaba, his experiences on which are given in the attached extract from his letter to Mrs. Toller Just before the letter was despatched he had recovered sufficiently from the injuries he sustained in the explosion to report himself at the War Office and was expecting to be given a fresh start:—

Naval Hospital, Pemroke Dock, 31st March.—"The submarine was sighted about 12-15 and caught us alone at 12-30 or 12-40. The crew shouted something to us, which I have since been told was that they were going to sink us, and we were told to get into the boats. I went down to the cabin to put on my overcoat, and to put one or two things I wanted into my pockets, got a life-belt put on, and went on deck, I saw two two boats let down, one of which sank. In fact four out of the eight boats sank. There was wild confusion, but no panic. By this time the submarine had gone round us, and all the boats but one were gone, and there were still a couple of women on deck. I set along to help putting them in and lower the boat. It was about half way down when the torpedo struck. I have a vague notion of a crash, as I was just above where the explosions occurred and must have been blown overboard, as I do not remember anything else till I found myself under water with a cut on my eye and a fearful pain in my back from a broken rib. I came up to the surface under an overturned boat, dived out of that and came up again under a crowd of people struggling, dived out of that and came up close to the ship's side, when I found an oar floating. I hung on to this and realised that the ship had been torpedoed, as she had a list on her. I swam away with the oar so as to get out of the suck of the ship as she went down. She sank in about ten minutes. I did not see her go, but I believe she sank very quickly by the stern, till she stood on end and then the bow slipped into the water very gently, and she went down practically without a ripple. I held on to my oar, and has picked up by a trawler in three quarters of an hour, just about done to the world. I was absolutely collapsed and lay on the deck for a bit to recover and then was put down to the engine room, where I got practically dry, but could not rise as my rib was too bad. We had about four hours in the trawler—she was the Eileen Annie—and they did marvellous work two of the men in spite of the rough sea going off in a small dinghy and rescuing four people. We were taken off by the destroyer Lizzie about six, and I landed up at the hospital about 10 p.m. and was put to bed and my ribs bound up. The coldness of the water was extraordinary. I do not believe anything could be so intensely cold. Lots of people, of course, died of cold and exposure and were kept up by life belts. The Germans were dressed in khaki and not in oilskins.

SALVING THE MEDJIDIEH.

TO BE USED BY RUSSIA.

The Turkish flotilla despatched to bombard Odessa consisted of seven vessels, the Goeben, Breslau, and Medjidieh with four destroyers. The destroyers, either passed harmless over the mine field or failed to locate it, and the Medjidieh, the leading vessel, struck and exploded a mine, which caused her bow to begin to sink. Apparently the Turks or Germans or both on board promptly lost their heads and made directly for the shore with the idea of beaching the vessel, thereby handing her over, a valuable and useful booty, to the enemy.

From particulars given in a Moscow paper it appears that the Medjidieh lies with her bridge well above water and the waves lapping about the muzzles of the big guns. Five guns have already been removed, and the work of lightening the ship with a view to raising her proceeds apace. Divers have ascertained that two compartments are flooded, and that at least seventy men, stokers, and engineers, must have perished. The ship was cleared for action, and the big guns were loaded their tompions out, and great piles of ammunition on deck, ready for use, while at the foot of the signal mast was found a Russian naval flag of Turkish construction, evidently intended for hoisting to deceive the port authorities at the moment when the ship struck the mine. All the crew, except the stokehold men appear to have been rescued There are signs that the crew attempted to use the collision mat, but apparently failed, because the ship was bow aground by the time this was thought of.

All that was done to minimise the value of the booty to the enemy was to remove the breech-blocks, which were thrown overboard only when the ship was aground, and which have been recovered without difficulty by the Russians. Over 300 tons' weight of guns and fittings has been already removed. The Russian flag—a genuine Russian flag this time—flies above the Turkish emblem and the salvage operations are expected to be completed very shortly. Obviously the Turkish flotilla, even under German command and with German guns on board, was going in close before wasting ammunition, the more so as from an undefended commercial port no reprisals were to be feared. It is a curious co-incidence that on the same day, the Saturday before Easter Sunday, and at the same spot, the Turkish flotilla in 1854 attempted to bombard Odessa a souvenir of which long remained in the form of a cannon shot which struck the base of the Richelieu statue on the Boulevard.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues.

B. 7

LOSS OF H. M. S. OCEAN.

BRAVE CALL-BOY'S STORY.

"A stirring account of the sinking of H.M.S. Ocean has been sent home to his parents by Harold White, aged eighteen, who was acting as call-boy on board at the time of the disaster. He piped the call "Abandon ship."

He says:—We had a very lively time last month. On March 18 the Fleet steamed up the Dardanelles. Our ship, H.M.S. Ocean, opened fire at 9,000 yards' range at one of the forts, which replied.

They hit us several times during the day, but only wounded four men. I don't think you could find a man cooler under fire than our captain. All the time the shells were flying around he was walking up and down the deck, smoking his pipe and giving orders as though it was only practice.

There were three ships sunk on that day, and I shall not forget it for a long time. The ships were H.M.S. Irresistible, the French ship Bouvet, and our own.

Something hit us on the starboard side under the water-line. I was in the 6in. magazine forward at the time, and after the bang we were looking at each other, wondering what had happened.

Coming up from below, there was no rushing or panic, but everything was done smartly. There were five torpedo-boats alongside in less than two minutes, and if anybody deserves praise it is the crews of those destroyers.

TURKS' BAD SHOOTING.

Talk about the V.C. and the D.C.M., if they didn't deserve one each then nobody does. We can thank our lucky stars that the Turks are awfully bad shots, otherwise we should have been blown into kingdom come.

Wherever we looked we could see nothing but huge splashes where the shells were pitching into the water. Luckily none hit our destroyer.

There were 317 men in our boat, and we were not sorry to see her making twenty-five knots. We were about three hours on the destroyer, and afterwards transferred to H.M.S. Agamemnon and H.M.S. Canopus. I am on the latter at present.

I don't know how long it will last, but the Turks have got everything to knock our heads off—torpedoes, mines, shells, bombs, and bullets.

However, the Eliza has got something bigger. When you get a 15-inch shell up against a fort, the latter is not going to last long. I saw the shell from her lift one of the Turks' 6-inch guns right out of its position and throw it about ten yards forward.

TALK BETWEEN THE TRENCHES.

"WHEN WILL THE WAR END?"

An officer serving in East Prussia gives me an interesting account of a friendly talk between Russian and German soldiers during a three hours' armistice for the collection and burial of the dead who lay between the trenches, writes Mr. Hamilton Fyfe, the Petrograd correspondent of the "Daily Mail."

The Germans were glad to exchange cigarettes and chocolate for bread and butter, dripping, and sugar. They said they were kept very short of these and were often hungry. The Russian soldiers in their warm greatcoats pitied many of the Germans shivering in the bitter spring wind. The Germans were wearing different kinds of uniforms. Some were well clad, while others were insufficiently protected and had no smartness left, while their self-assurance was all gone—a great change, remarks an officer, from the attitude even of the prisoners since the beginning of the war.

Several German soldiers asked eagerly, "When will the war end?" Officers as well as men gathered round to hear what the Russian captain thought. His reply, interpreted by Poles acquainted with both Russian and German, was: "Not before August at the earliest." This caused great disappointment, and one man flung his helmet on the ground in despondent anger.

The Germans were surprised to hear that the Russian trenches were well and regularly supplied with newspapers, and said they were not allowed to receive any themselves. The character of the information supplied to the German Army may be judged from their belief that only 40,000 Austrians were captured at Przemysl. When all were convicted that the number was thrice as many, the Germans called the Austrians' old women and said that if the garrison had been German it would never have been taken.

Between Mariampol and Calvaria the German situation appears to be growing precarious. The Russians are entrenched close to the barbed wire and have compelled General von Eichhorn to order a series of counter-attacks.

Along the remainder of the East Prussian frontier the situation is settling down into a trench war which will last until one side or the other attempts some fresh turning movement.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION FOR WOUNDED INDIANS.

The arrangements made sometime ago for slightly wounded Indians to remain in France have removed the possibility of pressure upon the special hospital accommodation for them in England. They are no longer received at Netley, says "India," and it is understood that the two Government hospitals at Brockenhurst and the one at Bournemouth will be closed, or rearranged for British troops. There is reason to believe that the retention in France of wounded Indians will be extended to serious cases, and the question of providing for them at Marseilles is under consideration. It may be recalled that the original intention to send them all there was given up, as the French authorities were then, in view of the railway congestion, unable to arrange for prompt transport from the front.

THE SOUVNEIR HABIT.

THE WAR AND ITS REVIVAL.

Everyone remembers—and probably possesses at least one of them—those little wooden boxes on the cover of which is engraved a seashore and little girls in crinolines and the legend "A present from Weymouth"—or Ramsgate, as the case may be says a writer in the "Manchester Guardian." There are mugs, too, of the same period, and cups, and one and all they invite the beholder to pause and think about them. They belong to the period when hair-bracelets and hair watch-chains represented sentiment in its most literal form, and when mourning rings were expected to remind their wearer that the deceased had left five pounds wherwith to remember him. The very word "souvenir" suggests the Second Empire and calls up visions of a period which, after much turmoil and genuine feeling, set itself to work to luxuriate in past achievement and to stir up by means of material objects sentiments and romances it no longer really possesed.

THE WAR SOUVENIR.

It would almost seem as though the day of the souvenir is again upon us. For one thing great things are happening, of which we hear little more than the romance. In order to figure to ourselves something of the experiences undergone by those whom we know personally we crowd round shop-windows to look at a German helmet, a German bomb or bullet. So well, indeed, do shops realise the potentialities of the souvenir that after the Yorkshire raid a well-known manufacturer procured an almanac issued by his firm which had been torn by a bomb, and, setting it up in his principal shop, attracted a large crowd daily. The soldier brings home to his girl the fragment of shell that was taken out of his leg, or the Bible that saved his life, and the more sensational it is the more she likes it. The souvenir stands for romance to men who did not think their experiences romantic at the moment, and to women who, for the most part, thus get their romance by proxy.

Before the war the souvenir had grown rather scarce—at least this might be said of the souvenir of real interest. Some families, of course, had handed down from one generation to another the herbal of Charles II. or the ball-dress worn by their great-grand-mother at the Duchess of Richmond's ball. But in the majority of families the souvenirs—say of the Peninsular War, on George III.'s Jubilee, or Queen Victoria's wedding—had been dispersed from one generation to another. Even the souvenir habit had given way to another form of magic—the charm or mascot,—and people did not bother to find remembrances because there was either too little to remember or because modern life tended quite as often to forgetting.

SYMPTOMS OF THE REVIVAL.

Things happened so fast that there was no time for chewing the slow cud of remembrance, and nothing short of a real catastrophe had even the effect of the Weymouth or Ramsgate souvenir. Now, however, there is a great catastrophe all the time, and the souvenir is in many cases all that is left to women wherewith to comfort themselves.

Hundreds of little things that have sprung up during the war will certainly be treasured as souvenirs. Already the old locket over which Victorian writers rhapsodised is coming into its kingdom again. That is to say, tiny photograph frames are now made which hold a miniature photograph, and which, made to shut up, can be worn round the neck. They are not as romantic as the old minature and, incidentally, not so expensive, but it is only a step from their leather case to one of metal or enamel, and there are few people who do not feel a little pleased with the idea of wearing them next to their hearts. These are souvenirs which have personality in full and literal flavour, and which will certainly be treasured as having upon them the glamour of the Great War.

AFTER THE WAR.

The little housewifes, again, taken out by the soldier will form very poignant and living souvenirs. Many of them are, of course, bought, but into others have been sewn many prayers and tears. In future generations they will be treasured with much interest and less understanding as "the housewife grandmother made grandfather when he went to the war." Jewellery forms one of the most convenient forms of parting gifts or of gifts given under a great stress or emotion, because it is very personal. Rings, particularly, will carry on the idea of the souvenir, because they are the almost only form of jewellery which the wearer can herself see, when worn.

The Victorians would smile at the succumbing of a contemptuous modern generation to all their old weaknesses. For though the modern generation does not yet attach a sentimental value to everything in its possession it is again beginning the real tradition. When the war is over the souvenir will lose its intensest meaning, but will retain much of its power from sheer force of habit. Then again, perhaps, we shall repair to presents from Weymouth—only they will probably be from Hartlepool,—to mourning rings, to lockets, possibly even to hair set in rings and brooches

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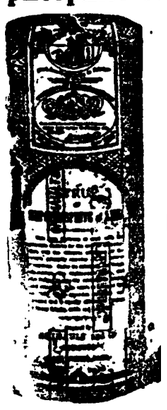

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ITALY'S PREPAREDNESS.

ARMY THIRSTING FOR REVENGE ON AUSTRIA

TWO MILLION WELL-EQUIPPED FIGHTING MEN.

When the European conflict broke out Italy and her Army were entirely unprepared to take part in any war, much less in a war of the enormous dimensions which the present conflict has assumed, says the Rome correspondent of the "Daily Express." The Libyan war, although only a colonial afiair, had left considerable blanks in the equipment of the Army which had not been replenished. It is no exaggeration to say that Italy last August would not have been able to stand the wear and tear of a European conflict for six weeks, even if she had not been beaten in the first fortnight. In the past eight months, however, miracles have been performed, and if the moment arrives for Italy to join in the general tumult, she will be able to put in the field a first line of two million fighting men well-equipped and eager for the fray. The actual first line is a million strong, but as for war purposes each Regiment is doubled, the effectiye strength of the first line will be brought up to nearly two million men under thirty years of age, without considering the Territorial Militia and the Reserves which would account for another million. The Infantry line is composed of ninety-two Regiments each 4,000 strong, plus two Regiments of Grenadiers, twelve Regiments of Bersagliere, twelve Regiments of cyclist Bersagliere, twelve Regiments of Carabineers composing the famous Legion, twelve Regiments of Frontier Guards (Goardia di Finanz), and twelve Regiments of Alpine troops. Of these Infantry Regiments the Bersagliere, the Alpine Regiments, the Frontier Guards, and about a dozen of the Infantry Regiments are especially equipped and trained for the extremely arduous warfare of the Alps. In particular the Alpine Regiments have for some time past been at full strength, fourteen classes averaging 20,000 men per class being at the present moment with the Colours scattered along the frontier to prevent any sudden attack from the north.

THE CAVALRY.

The Italian Cavalry is known throughout the world as an extremely capable body of men. Under the command of the Count of Turin, Inspector-General of Cavalry, it is certain to give a good account of itself. There are four Regiments of Dragoons, nine Regiments of Lancers, and sixteen Regiments of Light Cavalry. The ordinary war formation is five squadrons to the Regiment. Perhaps the greatest difficulty with which Italy has had to contend in preparing for the field has been in the matter of Artillery. Long before the European conflict broke out, the War Ministry had ordered a large number of Batteries of the new Deporte 75 mm. field gun from France. On the outbreak of war the French manufacturers found that they were unable to supply the guns, as all their produce was required for the defence of France from the invader. Italy was therefore in a hole. Some months after the war had been in progress they were able to obtain from the French General Staff one battery as a sample. This battery has been the model on which many batteries have been manufactured in Italy. Throughout the winter the factories have been working night and day to fill the requirements of the Army and even the State Railway works have been utilised for the manufacture of limbers and gun carriages. Besides the Denorte 75, the Army is equipped with the Krupp 75. As a result of the experience gained in the present war the number of guns to a Battery has been reduced from six to four. The Minister of War, in explaining the reason for this change, stated that experience had now shown that a quick firing Battery of four guns was superior to the old arrangement of six guns, while from the mobile point of view it was distinctly advisable to adopt the new arrangement. Twelve Regiments of Mountain Artillery, with thirteen Regiments divided between siege, fortress and coast Artillery, and six Regiments of heavy field Artillery complete the equipment of the Italian gunners.

MANY-SIDED FIGHTERS.

The peculiar physical conditions of Italy make it necessary that the Army Engineer Corps shall be many-sided. Besides six Regiments of Sappers, it contains one Regiment of Miners, three Regiments of Brigaders, one Regiment of Lagunari, one Regiment of aerostatists, fifteen Battalions of aeroplanists, with about 300 aeroplanes, (not counting private owners and airmen) and three Regiments of railway engineers. Following the German example, the Italian Engineer Specialist Brigade formerly put their faith in dirigibles in preference to aeroplanes. The war has shown that the dirigible is a very much overrated weapon of offence, except for the slaughter of innocent women and children. Recently, therefore, there has been an entire revision of the Italian aeronautic services, and the aviators have been organised on a larger and breader basis. It is unlikely that either dirigible or aeroplanes will be of much service in an Alpine campaign, but should the operations lead towards the Adriatic aeroplane work will be of the first importance. It will thus be seen that the Italian Army, if it takes the field, will be in a good condition to meet the enemy, the *morale* of the men is excellent, and though there may be many who would have preferred that Italy remain outside the contest, when they have once donned the giubba they will rejoice to be once again at the old foe. The other day I was talking to a young Officer just recalled to the Colours. I had known him as a violent pro-German. I asked him how he felt now that he was called up. He patted his chest proudly, and answered:—"Now that I am wearing the uniform I have no more politics." The neutralist movement in Italy is almost dead. For a complicity of reasons the nation now desires war. The Army is young and energetic. It represents the flower of the land. It is thirsting for revenge on Austria. One by one the classes have been recalled and drilled. New officials have been appointed, the nuclei of fresh Regiments formed, and Generals have been appointed.

SUBSTITUTES FOR ALCOHOL.

A FEW HOME-MADE "PICK-ME-UPS."

Much effort and ingenuity has been expended in attempting to discover a substitute for alochol. Most of that trouble has been wasted, because alcohol is a commodity by itself, with properties peculiar to itself, producing a specific effect. Strictly speaking, there is no substitute for alcohol; the real question at issue is whether some of the more general effects of alcohol may not be procurable by other means.

Many persons drink alcohol for its toxic or poisonous effect. These will tell you that it is not whisky they like, but the feeling which whisky imparts. They may be assured at once that their case is hopeless. By means of no other preparation can the poisonous effects of alcohol be produced—that is, if the ethers and other similar substances be excluded.

But alcohol has very diverse uses. It is a stimulant of the rapidly diffusible order, and as such is helpful occasionally, more especially in old age. This quality can be imitated. As is well-known, sal volatile (aromatic spirits of ammonia) is a good substitute for whisky or brandy. Alcohol is also a restorative. Here a number of preparations may take its place. Very strong black coffee is justly esteemed the best of these; very strong tea deserves mention; cocoa also is useful. There is, moreover, matter about which heated controversies have taken place from time to time. The objection to strong tea and coffee is that they contain caffeine, which, taken at night, produce great wakefulness, followed by a period of depression.

One of the best restorative drinks it is possible to procure is hot milk with a liberal allowance of cane sugar in it. The effect of the cane sugar is a general bracing up of the muscular system, which lasts long after the effect of alcohol would have passed away. This drink is, of course, free from all objections.

Just as the effects of alchol can often be dissipated quickly by a few drops of the liquor of the acetate of ammonia (this is the basis of most so-called "pick-me-ups"), so undiluted lemon juice helps to relieve the thirst of the person accustomed to spirits. Strong lemon drinks may be used for a time instead of alcohol, but, though refreshing, they are apt to exert rather a "lowering" influence. Dry ginger-ale is free from this objection, and is probably the best of the manufactured non-alcoholic beverages. An excellent hot-weather drink, too—and one frequently used by field workers—is oatmeal water. Barley water has its place in the same category. But for sheer merit there is nothing which can compare with really good buttermilk. Buttermilk is food and drink; it is one of the best quenchers of thirst that can possibly be obtained.

THE ORIGIN OF DARTMOOR PRISON

A LESSON IN SOCIOLOGY.

In connexion with the numerous establishments devoted to the custody of the prisoners of war at the present time, it is interesting to recall that one of the most famous of the permanent penal institutions had its origin as a military prison, says the "Westminster Gazette." This is the great convict establishment at Princetown, on Dartmoor, which, it may not be known to all, was originally built at the beginning of the last century for the reception of the French prisoners captured in the Napoleonic wars. But never again, it is safe to say, could such singular conditions arise as obtained in those days among the inmates of this grim place of detention.

For the prisoners were allowed, within limits, a strange amount of liberty, with results full of instruction for the sociologist, inasmuch as the community soon began to reproduce in little all the phenomena of society at large. Thus, while the diligent and enterprising waxed prosperous by the mutual trading which was permitted, the lazy and inefficient went to the wall, the thriftless gambled, the criminals preyed on their fellows, and generally there was supplied a most striking illustration of the fact that where human beings are concerned equality of opportunity is by no means incompatible with ultimate disparities of the most pronounced kind.

THE WOMEN WHO WAIT FOR THE TELEGRAM.

"What about the women at home who wait for the footfall of the telegraph boy who may bring the dreaded telegram?" said the Bishop of London recently, speaking to the City Temple Literary Society.

"I cannot tell you how I feel for those mothers and wives and sisters. I do what I can for them. They come to see me and I go to see them. What those women want is fortitude; nothing but that will carry them through. And think of the mothers who have had the fateful telegram. In one day I saw six, each of whom had lost a bright young son. Two women came to me one afternoon, each of whom had lost husband, brother, and son. On my way to one of my Lent services I called on a lady who in twelve months had lost husband, daughter, and three sons.

"On Monday," added the Bishop, "I saw twenty-two men just home from the war, blinded for life, their eyes shot out—young men, strong young men, men in the Guards. We have gathered them out of their homes, and that lovely place St. Dunstan's Regent Park, has been done up for them. We are going to have them taught various trades and everything the blind can learn. It is extraordinary what the blind can do. One of them is an expert salmon fisher, and even plays golf."

NATIONALISATION OF THIRST.

A HOPELESS MUDDLE.

PERSONAL FREEDOM AND STATE INTERFERENCE.

Calamity makes reformers of us all; and so, writes Mr. Holbrook Jackson in "T. P.'s Weekly," it comes about that after immemorial toleration of drunkenness, we have been forced to admit that over-drinking of alcoholic liquors interferes with the efficient conduct of national affairs. The circumstances of this admission are peculiar and urgent, and for once in a way there is something like unanimity of opinion as to the immediate need of doing something, although there are the inevitable differences of opinion as to what that something should be. But something will be done in spite of all arguments, and probably before these words appear we shall be living in a new era of drinking.

The admission was first made by Russia with the sudden and complete prohibition of the vodka traffic; and, later, France and Switzerland awoke to the dangers of absinthe, and "the green fairy," who for so many years had stolen away men's brains and senses, was banished from the café tables for ever—at least, in those countries. The problem with us is not so simple; not, however, because of any real complexity in the nature of the drink traffic, but because of complexity in the national character which partakes of the very nature of our social being. Prohibition is abhorrent to the British mind, because of our indestructible faith in personal freedom. Faith in personal freedom is at the root of all our objections to State interference, whether it take the form of conscription, income-tax, death duties, or Socialism. It does not matter at all that personal freedom is an illusion, no one living in a social state being free, and I doubt not that if the day ever dawns upon which we are all slaves to some legalised form of State efficiency, we shall still talk about protecting our heritage of freedom.

PANIC LEGISLATION.

As it is, we still say that a man ought to be free to drink what he likes, when he likes, and where he likes; but all our legislation in reference to drink proves that we don't know what we are talking about. I am using the word drink in its widest sense; that is to say, to include milk and water as well as beer and spirits, for the former seemingly innocent liquids are beverages equally with the latter. Now freedom hardly exists at all in relation to these things. We have not prohibited any of them; there has been no determined attempt at nationalisation except in the case of water, and, on the other hand, we have not forced our citizens to drink what they do not like.

But what we have done is far more subtle and, if carried out to its logical conclusion, would be far more effective than any panic legislation. We have not nationalised the trade in drink, but we have gone a step farther and nationalised the cause of that trade, namely—thirst. We have said, in effect: "Thirst is a powerful and widespread desire, and, like all desires, capable of misuse; such misuse, leading inevitably to disease and degeneration, would be harmful to the nation, therefore no man, woman or child shall be free in matters relative to thirst." As a matter of fact, we are not in the position to call our thirsts our own!

WATER AND MILK.

But let us begin at the beginning. The first and most necessary of liquids is water; and even if the more convivial among my readers will not admit this, they cannot deny that water is the basis of all drinkable potations. It is the mother liquid to which natural thirst turns in its hour of need. Now we have so interfered with the freedom of thirst that we have made it exceedingly difficult to procure any but pure water for drinking purposes in these islands. And a similar tyranny is being developed in reference to milk. Water is a comparatively safe drink; I should rank it with good beer or cider, but a glass of milk may contain incalculable perils. Milk has the bad habit of familiarising itself too readily with any unemployed microbes which may be loafing around, and it is also shamelessly pliant in the hands of the adulterator. The thirst for milk is for these reasons hedged about by all manner of protecting laws. Milk may not be adulterated with chalk or water, and if boracic acid or other insidious preservative is introduced into the innocent-looking white beverage the fact must be announced. Milk shops must be kept scrupulously clean and have a proper system of ventilation. I believe fierce minions of the law pounce upon such places at all sorts of surprising hours, with the object of testing the efficiency of these interferences with the freedom to sell dirty milk to quench careless thirsts. And there is a growing belief that it is wrong to drink the milk of tuberculous cows—indeed, I fear the time is not far distant when we shall be prevented from exercising what little freedom we have in that direction! In Liverpool and Battersea (and elsewhere for all I know) they have actually reduced the infantile death-rate by insisting upon the babies of the poor quenching their thirst with scientifically cleansed milk.

ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR.

With alcoholic liquors it is even worse. The State, by limiting the hours during which thirst may be promoted, has hopelessly destroyed the meaning of that moving refrain:—

"We won't go home till morning!"

And attempts were made some time ago to prevent the frequenters of public houses using their thirst to lose their wits. I believe even now drunkenness is illegal. And I should not like to say how much of the time of our legislators at Westminster has been occupied by more or less excited talks over the projection of the people's thirst in reference to the traffic in intoxicants. It has taken a European war to stop those jolly times and to enforce politicians possibly "overcome by the exuberance of their own verbosity," to move in the direction of their less gifted fellows who were in danger of being overcome by the exuberance of the flowing bowl to the detriment of our arms. Some still go on talking in print and on platforms, and the country seems to be divided into various camps, some for prohibition, some for nationalisation, and others—these, I imagine, are in the majority—for stricter legal control of the trade. And there are those who would glorify beer at the expense of spirits. In the midst of all this excitement there is no direct advocacy of the purely teetotal attitude. In point of fact most of the prominent movers for reform are anxious to make it clear that they are not total abstainers. Which is all to the good.

At the same time we seem to be in a hopeless muddle, because we are making the fatal error of trying to please all the interests concerned. You cannot please everybody in this world, so it is always better for those in power to do what they think best. The King has taken a brave step by showing a good example. Many will follow him; especially those who are not affected by drink either one way or the other. But the moderate drinker is not the trouble. We want to stop excessive drinking. All sane people object to toping. All sane people will support the Government in whatever measures it decides to adopt with that end in view, no matter how severe those measures may be. Only the faddist should not be permitted to use the war as an opportunity for imposing unjust restrictions upon the decent members of the community.

WOMAN WITH A "DOUBLE."

THREE MONTHS IN PRISON BY MISTAKE.

An extraordinary case of mistaken identity, resulting in an innocent woman being sent to prison, has just been disclosed.

The two women in the case are a Mrs. Morse, of Ross, Herefordshire, and Mabel Powel, who, it is stated, is now in Lambeth Workhouse. Mrs. Morse's maiden name was Emily Powell, and it is she who was the victim of the mistake.

The fact that there had been a miscarriage of justice was suggested by counsel at the Middlesex Sessions in opening the appeal of the Witney (Oxon) Union an order of the Brentford justices fixing the settlement of two illegitimate children of Mabel Powell. It was alleged that the mother of these children was the Miss Powell who became Mrs. Morse.

Briefly, the facts set out by counsel were as follows: The two children were born, one in 1903, the other in 1905. They were left with a Mrs. Ker at Brentford. When the payments for their keep ceased the children were passed into the care of the Brentford Guardians, who kept them till now at a cost of £400.

APPEAL TO HOME OFFICE.

Meanwhile, in 1912, a warrant had been issued for the arrest of the mother, and Emily Powell, who married Mr. Morse in 1908, was arrested and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, Mrs. Ker having identified her as the woman who left the children with her. The convicted woman appealed to the Home Office, but she was obliged to serve the sentence.

In the course of the appeal case before the Middlesex justices counsel for the Witney Union declared that from September 1903 to December 1906—the period during which the two children were born—Emily Powell was in domestic service, and it could be proved that during that time her life was perfectly respectable. During 1904-1906 she was employed by a Mr. and Mrs. Cook.

Mabel Powell, the real mother of the two children, was also a servant to a Mr. and Mrs. Cook at Rotherhithe in 1905. They were not the Mr. and Mrs. Cook who employed Mrs. Morse. At the Middlesex Sessions on Saturday Mrs. Cook, of Rotherhithe, was confronted with Mr. Morse and swore that she was not the woman Mabel Powell who had been her servant.

NEW IDENTIFICATION.

But the sequel to the Sessions proceedings is the strangest part of the story. "The Echo" relates that among the spectators in court was an old settlement officer connected with another union. Counsel's story aroused a vague memory that in the course of his duties he had known a Mabel Powell. He made a search of his papers and, as a result, went to Lambeth Workhouse. There he found the real Mabel Powell.

She signed a confession that she was the woman who deserted the children, she was identified by Mrs. Ker, who had the children in her custody, and, to place the matter beyond all doubt the guardians of the Brentford Union, "The Echo" understands on unimpeachable authority, have accepted her as Mabel Powell, and admitted that Emily Powell (afterwards Mrs. Morse) who served three months for neglecting her children, was not the women who should have been charged.

The women it is stated, are very much alike, and identification apart is an extremely difficult matter. The two Powells, though not related, were born in the same village, and both were for a time in Dr. Barnardo's homes.

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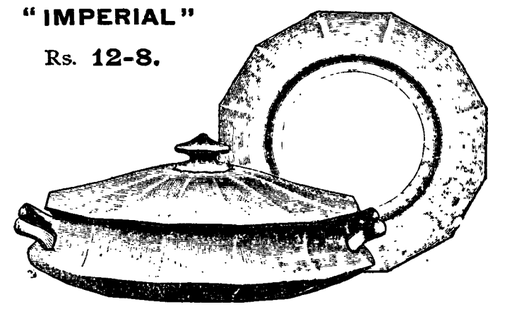

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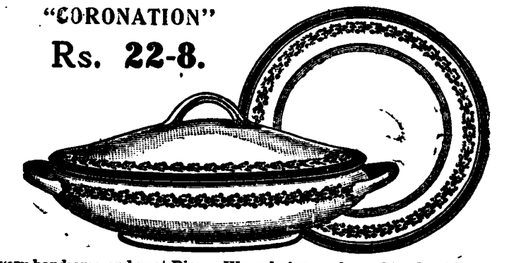

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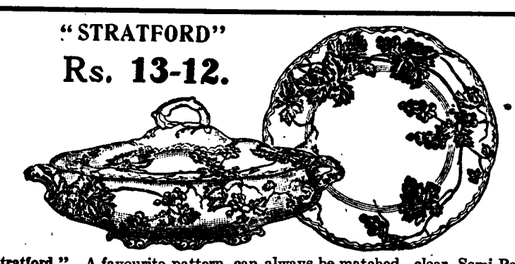

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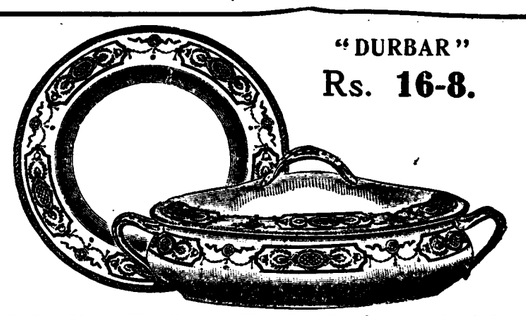

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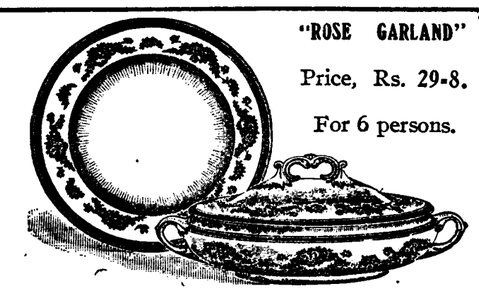

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NEUVE CHAPELLE AND WATERLOO.

THE TWO BATTLES COMPARED.

At first sight it might appear as ridiculous to attempt to contrast these two battles as to describe side by side the games of animal snap and chess, or to set the wild gyrations of a polo match over against the dogged swaying of a "Rugger" game that was reduced to one prolonged scrimmage. For in the olden time (it seems three centuries ago, not merely one) battles were definite and dramatic exploits, marked out sharply from all that preceded and followed them. They were the thunderstorm that gathered up the electrical influences of many days and concentrated them in a gigantic crash. The battle of to-day is, for the most part, merely a heavier push, at one point along lines that are continuously locked in a swaying and indeterminate grapple.

What has caused the difference? The answer is simple—mechanical science. The inventions of the past twenty years, including high explosives, a powerful field artillery, magazine-rifles, and air-craft have swept away the older tactics. The Brown Bess of Wellington's time was a mere blunderbuss compared with the rifle of to-day. His field artillery was largely composed of six-pounders and nine-pounders. Our Prussian Allies had field guns that were to a large extent pushed and dragged by the gunners. So inaccurate and slow was the fire of cannon and musket that the French scouts could creep up the slope of Mt. St. Jean to within 150 yards of Wellington's squares even of his horse artillery, and open a galling fire with little danger to themselves. So stiff was the alignment of armies that it was not considered advisable to send forward more than a few scouts to drive off the French wasps. In such conditions of warfare the man counts for far more than the weapon; and the day of cavalry seemed by no means to be nearing its end for great offensive movements. As for reconnaissance work, it was carried out in the primitive way by small bodies of light horsemen, and, as is well-known, Napoleon, at Waterloo, delayed the advance of d'Erlon's corps during the best part of an hour because of his inability to discover whether a dark mass on the north-eastern horizon was a spinney of troops, and, if the latter, whether they were Prussians or French. To the end of the battle he was in doubt whether Grouchy, with some 33,000 men detailed on the previous day to check the Prussians might not be on their heels, and so catch them as in a vice. That is to say, the tactics of the great Emperor at the crisis of his destiny depended on his unfounded (and perhaps unjustifiable) confidence that Grouchy, who could not be more than nine miles away on the east, was actually carrying out his latest and very urgent orders to march on Blucher's rear.

WELLINGTON'S DEFENCE AT WATERLOO.

Touring for a moment to Welington, we may note that he did very little to strengthen his position in front of Waterloo. I have found a curious proof of this. Up to nearly the beginning of the campaign the British Quarter-Master-General in Belgium was Sir Hudson Lowe (of St. Helena fame); and he sent to our authorities a suggestion that a redoubt should be constructed on the top of the ridge above the farm of La Haye Sainte. If Wellington had followed this advice during the first half of June how different the battle might have gone! As it was, he had to rely on that farm, on Hougomont and on Papelotte as half-fortified outposts, but he also trusted to the defensive capacity of the ground itself. For the attack of the Allies at Waterloo the reverse slope (that which faced north, towards the rear) was sufficiently marked to shelter the second line and reserves. But for this circumstance the defenders must have been riddled by the cannonade from the superior French artillery, and then swept away by the avalanches of horsemen which Ney let loose on them time after time between 4-30 and 6-30 p.m.

We are now in a position to understand some at least, of the extraordinary differences between Waterloo and the fighting of to-day. The fire, both of artillery and of musketry, was then so limited both in range and accuracy that the cannon of both armies were placed in the front line (exactly the opposite of present tactics), and could batter away for a whole day without annihilating either the hostile guns or the array behind them. The superiority of the French in all arms (especially artillery and cavalry) was, however, largely neutralised by the defensive capacities of Wellington's position. His second line and rear were, so to speak, in a broad natural trench, where only spent balls could do much mischief. Here we have what is perhaps the only point of analogy between the two battles. A century ago the defenders of the ridge of Mt. St. Jean were saved by the concealment of their second line and reserves, and by their consequent ability to move those reserves secretly up to the point most threatened by the assailants. At Neuve Chapelle, so far as we can at present judge, the defenders on the second and third days were saved by the elaborate system of trenches and wire entanglements covering their second line and subsequent posts. These defensive devices were, of course, strengthened by the use which the Germans then, as always, have made of concealed machine-guns and artillery. At any rate, it is clear Waterloo was an extemporised "scrap" (to use a slang term) compared with the elaborate struggle at Neuve Chapelle.

A SURPRISE ATTACK.

Coming now to details of the latter battle, we note that Sir John French had decided on the attack by February 19, that is at least three weeks before it took place. That the arrangements were quietly carried out during three weeks and then put into execution so as to take the Germans by surprise, reflects the highest credit on the British Staff. Surprise is the essential of success in all such operations. A single unguarded word, an incautious disclosure of a preliminary concentration of forces, and all might have been lost. It is clear that our reticence, our organisation, the excellence of our aircraft, and the defects of the much-vaunted spy system of our enemy, all helped to provide the conditions, alike preliminary to, and vital to success. The testimony of German prisoners proves how complete and overwhelming was the surprise on the morning of March 10. They speak of it as mere slaughter. Clearly, then, the accuracy of aim (which in this war of trenches is a matter of feet) was no less remarkable than the volume of fire; for after thirty-five minutes our 23rd and 25th Brigades successfully assailed the German trenches north-west of the village, while the Gharwal Brigade of Indians attacked those south of it. The 25th and Gharwal Brigades made short work of their opponents, because the German wire entanglements had been destroyed by our shrapnel. The 23rd Brigade was less fortunate for our artillery fire had been less effective in that quarter. It would be unfair, with our present half-knowledge, to put this down to inaccuracy of aim. A fold in the ground, a line of wall, or houses, or other obstructions hiding the defences may account for the comparative failure of our guns at that point. Certainly it cost the lives of many of the Middlesex men and Scottish Rifles; and it was the advance of the 25th Brigade into and through the village (thereby outflanking the German defence in front of the 23rd Brigade) which cleared the way for it, and assured the successful occupation both of Neuve Chapelle, of the trenches flanking it, and finally of the triangle of large houses and enclosures north of the village.

One of these orchards, apparently, gave the German defenders advantage point, of which they made full use. Here there occurred something like confusion, if not muddle, on the British side. The battalions which fought their way through the village became somewhat mixed, and therefore out of hand, as always happens in house-to-house fighting. The telephonic communication from the front to our artillery in the second line was also cut—how, we are very wisely, not informed—and there resulted a delay which must have cost us dear; for it is of the essence of a surprise to keep the enemy on the run and prevent his bringing up reinforcements or ammunition. At this point of Sir John French's dispatch also occurs a veiled censure on an officer or officers unnamed for lack of observance of instructions. What this means it would be futile to inquire. The aim of Sir John French is, not to write the full history of the battle, but to point out its salient incidents and the lessons to be deduced from them. It is, however, by this time common knowledge that many of our wounded were struck by our own shells. Therefore it may be that, has certainly, happened at Givenchy, our infantry was either advanced somewhat heedlessly into the zone on which our cannon still played, or that the artillery, for some unexplained reason, were at fault in not sweeping betimes a more advanced position. We may hope that the true explanation will be that at Neuve Chapelle, as well as at Givenchy, the telephonic communication was put out of gear. It is certainly desirable that some alternative means of speedy communication should be devised The brave and effective services rendered by British aircraft on March 10-12 are amply asknowledged by Sir John French so that there can have been no deficiencies on that score.

THE MORAL OF THE BATTLE.

The simultaneous operations in front of Givenchy were not wholly successful; but they held the Germans at that point, and therefore facilitated the retention of positions, won north and east of Neuve Chapelle. That Sir John French hoped for a further advance on the 12th is clear from his permission that the 2nd Cavalry Division might be brought forward to clinch the work effected by the other arms. But the situation was not deemed favourable enough to send in the horsemen. Either, then, the second and other lines of the German defences were stronger than had been expected, or, possibly (as may be conjectured from Sir John French's reference to the supreme need for more ammunition) the supplies of ammunition were running short. Here, again, I can only point out the chief moral of it all—that in this war of trenches the chief burden must fall on the artillery and infantry. Cavalry comes in only when the two leading arms have virtually decided the day. That horsemen will render great service in the later phases of this wearisome war is consonant with all experience. For, so soon as deadly breaches are made in the German lines at important points, the defenders will either be pinned to their own trenches and compelled to surrender at discretion, or they must fly to their next lines or to fortresses. Then will come the time for the horsemen!

But that time is not yet. At present we are in the stage of warfare inaugurated by Todleben outside Sevastopol, and thereafter around Plevna. The supremacy now established by the Allies in artillery and air-craft affords hope of final victory; but victory comes slowly. At Neuve Chapelle, on March, 10-12, our total losses, rank and file, in killed, wounded, and missing exceeded 12,800 men, and that for a gain of a village and a few square miles, albeit at an important point along our front. Our losses were not much less than at Waterloo, when (thanks to the tardy Prussian Co-operation) we shattered the might of Napoleon. The contrast is due to the changed conditions of war. In 1815 in the days of small armies and imperfect tools, the shock of a few tens of thousands of men could decide a war. In 1915, the of conscription and science, a battle is merely an intensification of the daily struggle for the possession of trenches and fortified villages. But even this cannot go on indefinitely; and therefore, in view of the change of tactics, we may hail Neuve Chapelle as a gratifying proof of British pluck and as an important victory. At the cost of 12,800 men we beat back the Germans, with a loss to them of some 17,000 or 18,000 men. As things go, that is a considerable success, which will inspirit our men to strike harder and deeper when the time comes. Above all, it will prove to our Allies that, when they are hard pressed on their fronts, we will do our best to lighten the pressure by detaining the Germans on our front. Russia (then hard pressed by Hindenburg) will not forget this. And the student of history will not fail to hail Neuve Chapelle, as a sign of that loyalty to our Allies which we manifested in the Waterloo campaign, and which will be the determining factor in bringing victory to the allied arms in the far greater struggle of 1915.

GAMING LETTERS TO OFFICERS.

RAID CASE STATEMENT.

The police raided a large house in Mayfair in the early hours of the morning of April 22, and as a result ten persons were charged at Marlbourough-street Police Cont

Mr. Muskett, who prosecuted, said that the arrests were made at a quarter to two that morning on premises kept solely as a gaming establishment. Invitation cards were found and about 100 envelopes addressed to people in London, including officers of the Navy and Army.

The Magistrate: Of what rank?

Mr. Muskett: Captains, lieutenants, majors, and so on.

The Magistrate: Anyone lower than lieutenant?—You cannot get much lower.

In the Navy I mean?—No, I do not think so.

All the defendants were remanded on bail.

THE IDEAL HOST.

A COSMOPOLITAN BLEND.

It is not a question of Edwin who invites Angelina to dine on Nectar and Ambrosia in Arcadia, or on mysterious entrees in Soho, writes Constance Williams in the "Daily News and Leader." They gaze into one another's eyes, and to them it is a matter of supreme indifference whether they partake of sawdust or pate de foie gras.

I speak of the ordinary man who invites his wife's sister, his cousin, or a friend to dine at a restaurant or at one of the large hotels.

The English host's intentions are excellent, but his fulfilment of them sometimes falls short of perfection. "Come and dine at the Carlton or Cecil," he says. His guest arrives at the hour mentioned—men never seem to expect a woman to be punctual. He may be waiting in the entry to receive her; on the other hand, he may not, and may arrive ten minutes late. "Awfully sorry! I couldn't find my studs; you are punctual!" reproachfully.

FORGETFUL JOHN BULL.

Being a casual creature the Englishman forgets to reserve a table, but when this difficulty is surmounted the dinner is excellent. After the question of drink is settled the supreme business of eating begins Conversation would be a useless extra while anything so important is going forward. The Englishman likes to dine in company with a well-dressed woman. To sit quite alone might be dull. But one can imagine him saying mentally, "I am giving you a good dinner. For goodness sake don't chatter, and do not, above all, expect me to exercise my mind in the matter of your entertainment." When the time for departure arrives the well-tipped waiter helps the guest on with her cloak, while the oblivious host is lighting his cigar. He turns back into the light and warmth almost before the taxi has started.

GERMAN SWAGGER.

The German host is so convinced of his own condescension in inviting a mere woman to dine with him that when he has settled his sword in a comfortable position (not always an easy matter) and admired himself in the looking-glass he considers he has done his duty.

He does not consult his guest as to the menu; he orders what she ought to want. Some time ago a Herr Lieutenant invited his sister and me to dine at one of the large restaurants Under den Linden. He was in the vestibule to meet us, resplendent in pale blue and silver uniform. The sword, when it was not scratching our ankles, was tripping up the waiters, and required its owner's entire attention. Conversation was neither desired nor expected. Between th courses our host tried the effect of various arrangements of his moustache in the mirror opposite. Suddenly the salad was shot into my lap and the table almost overturned by our host springing to his feet, clicking his heels together, and saluting a red-faced old gentleman who was passing. I supposed he was a general. Her Lieutenant made no apology for the inconvenience he had caused us, and, when we had finished marched us on to a draughty terrace, whence he permitted Gretchen to go in search of our cloaks.

THE SCINTILLATING FRENCHMAN.

The Frenchman would be an ideal host if he did not often forget material things in the delights of scintillating conversation, jen d'esprit and general intellectual fireworks.

With a sweep of his arm he upsets a plate of soup the waiter is bringing, but what does that matter? He entertains, he exerts himself to be amusing. How he talks! He expects his guest to talk (though not too much: a Frenchman thoroughly appreciates a good listener); he is charming; we have an uncomfortable seat, and the room is dreadfully stuffy, for he is in mortal terror of a courant d'air, and turns up his collar with a sigh of martyrdom if the door opens. The entree gets cold while a "killing story" is told, and the waiter is sulky at the smallness of the tip; but in spite of all drawbacks the Frenchman as a host has good points.

When the time for departure arrives he does not in the least mind hailing a passing bus (to take a taxi would, in his estimation, be ridiculous extravagance), and stands on the pavement, hat in hand, till the lumbering vehicle is out of sight.

On the whole, I think the palm as host must be given to the American. Perhaps he is sometimes rather ostentatious, apt to speak loudly, anxious to let everyone know that money is no object to him, but his other qualities balance these drawbacks.

THE AMERICAN CHEVALIER.

Does he invite you to dine at Prince's or the Ritz, the question arises: How will you get there? I have never had to wait for an American host; but it would be no unsual thing for him to call for his guest, particularly if she were a lady coming alone. A table in just the right corner has been reserved. If you have ever expressed a preference for any particular flower you may find a bunch of them beside your plate. The dinner, of course, is excellent, the waiting all that could be desired the champagne properly iced, and not ordered sweet as a matter of course because you are a woman.

All this is not by any means always a question of money. I have dined with an American in a cheap little restaurant in Soho, and found just the same thought and care expended upon the half-crown dinner and the guest who was to eat it. The American man—the best type—has a quiet, stolid determination to have what he wants and as he wants it. He never fusses; the Frenchman leaves him far behind as a conversationalist; he is not such a radiant vision as the Herr Lieutenant, but he exorts himself to entertain his guest and surrounds her with the little kindnesses and attentions—mere surface affairs, to be sure—which are the true essence of which good hosts are made. Perhaps an Englishman who was a combination of Frenchman and American would be the really ideal host!

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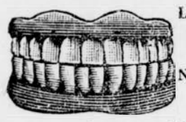

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(Continued on 6th column.)

FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 23.

There is a tremendous outburst of flowers on all the spring hats and toques. Flowers form a beautiful and artistic trimming, and are much to be preferred by the woman who thinks to the osprey and Paradise plumes the getting of which entailed such terrible suffering to ornamental bird life. There are possibilities, too, about flower mounts that are never achieved by feather fantasies, for the colouring is so wide that a combination can be found to suit all complexions and all types of beauty—to say nothing of the added grace they give to the frankly middle-aged. As for the hats themselves, the vast majority are still on the small side, though the larger models will make their appearance to the accompaniment of bursts of sunshine as soon as April is left behind and the brightness of May comes in. These will probably carry as trimming the variegated ostrich mounts that are now reposing in milliners' secret places.

A MODE OF THE MOMENT.

Shown in the sketch we have the last word in skirts—the kilted variety, and kilted, indeed, from waist to hem. There are two opposing camps with regard to the kilted skirt—the one favouring the deep waist yoke into which the material is pleated, and the other that which demands the fulness being gathered into the waist-band. The mode here represented is extremely graceful, and, carried out by an artist who does not mind a little trouble in getting the pleats to set flat, is a skirt of which any wearer might be proud. The accompanying short coat, outlined with soutache, is very smart; and the blouse and collar could be of any white material favoured by the owner. The ensemble is very desirable for the spring days.

A SMART BLOUSE.

The dainty blouse here shown was evolved from pale-blue crêpe-de-chine, with the collar and cuffs arranged in three-tier style of very fine organdi, each tier being piped at the edges. The blouse is simple in construction, being built on "straight" lines, even the little shoulder yoke being only a plain strip of piped material. The blouse is practically composed of box-pleats, which set flatly into the waist; and the front is completed by little groups of buttons. The sleeves are coat-shape, set into the three-tiered bands. One of our most pressing necessities at the immediate moment is a pretty blouse to wear with the coat-and-skirt costumes that are almost ubiquitous this spring; and here is an example that presents no difficulties to the amateur dressmaker, and would be sure to give satisfaction.

A SPRING HAT.

Navy-blue Tagal was the fabric chosen for the composition of this becoming little toque; and the trimming a very delicate plumage, although a flower arrangement could easily take its place. A noticeable feature of the hats this season is the small amount of adornment they require, depending as they do on the chic of the shape and the smart way in which they are placed on the head for their elegance. The toque here shown as a particularly graceful line from the front to the back of the head, and allows some part of the coiffure to show itself—a distinct improvement on the models which covered up every hair of the head as though they were something to be ashamed of!

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" SHOPPER'S LIST.

(Continued from 1st column.)

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buttered toast placed on a hot dish, and serve quickly.

CHEESE AND EGG TOAST.

Pound the yolks of two hard-boiled eggs with 1oz of butter, and add 2oz of grated Gruyere or Cheddar cheese. Season with salt and cayenne pepper to taste, also a little mustard if liked. Cut some buttered toast into rounds or squares, spread the mixture thickly on them, place them on a baking sheet, and let them get hot and slightly brown in a quick oven. Dish up and serve hot.

DEVILLED CHEESE FINGERS.

Cut some slices from a stale loaf of bread and toast them carefully, then butter them lightly, and spread them over with a thick layer of creamed Camembert cheese. Sprinkle over with a suspicion of cayenne and dry mustard, and cut into neat even-sized finger shapes. Then bake these in a sharp oven for a few seconds only, just long enough to get thoroughly hot. Dish up neatly and serve at once.

MISS RACHEL BUTLER.

Reproduced from "The Sketch."

The younger daughter of Lord and Lady Arthur Butler.

Miss Butler, younger daughter of Lord Arthur Butler, elder of the two brothers of the Marquess of Ormonde, was born in 1894. Her mother is an American, daughter of the late General Anson Stager. One of her brothers is in the 17th Lancers, the regiment to which her fiance belongs. Captain Egerton, who was born in 1889, is the son of the late Mr. Charles Augustus Egerton and of Lady Mabelle Egerton, eldest daughter of Earl Brassey. He is at present at the front.

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HOUSEHOLD COOKING.

SOME CHEESE DISHES.

BREAD AND CHEESE FRITTERS.

Cut about 4oz. of stale bread, free from crust, into dice, and put it in a basin, pour over about half a pint of hot milk, and allow to soak for twenty minutes. Pour off some of the milk, add 4oz. of grated cheese, and stir in the yolks of two eggs. Put this into a stewpan with half an ounce of butter, season to taste with salt pepper, and a grate of nutmeg, and stir over the fire until the mixture is heated through. Let it cool a little, then add the white of one egg whisked to a stiff froth. Mix carefully and shape the mixture into even-sized balls, dip them in beaten egg, and cover with bread-crumbs; when set repeat the crumbing operation. Have ready some hot fat and fry the prepared balls to a golden colour. Take up when done, drain them on paper or cloth, dish up on a hot dish covered with a lace paper or folded napkin, and serve.

CHEESE CUSTARD.

Beat up three eggs and stir in an ounce of grated cheese, season with a pinch of cayenne and add half a gill of cream. Pour this into buttered souffle cups, and bake slowly. Dish up, and send to table hot.

CHEESE CONDES.

Prepare a short crust paste with plenty of grated cheese mixed with the flour, &c., roll out, and cut into round, oblong, or square pieces. Place them on a greased baking tin. Bake them in a hot oven, and let cool. Spread the top of each with a mixture composed of whipped cream, grated cheese, and Krona pepper seasoning. Decorate the top tastefully with this, and dish up.

GOLDEN BUCK.

Grate or chop finely 6oz of Cheddar or Gruyere cheese. Put into a saucepan about a quarter of a gill of water or cider, 12oz of butter, then add the cheese, a good pinch of salt, a dash of cayenne, and half a teaspoonful of onion juice. Stir all with a wooden spoon over the fire until it becomes soft and creamy, then stir in one yolk of egg. Pour the mixture hot on to pieces of

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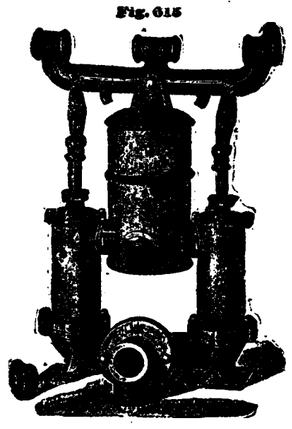

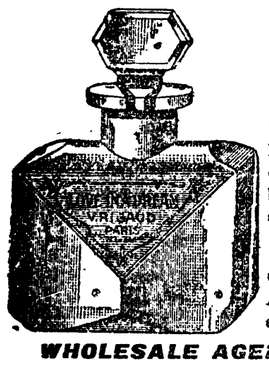

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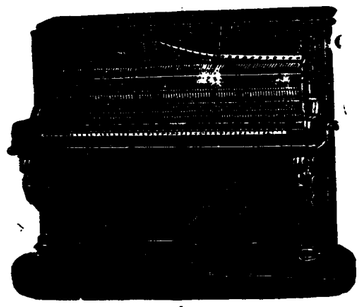

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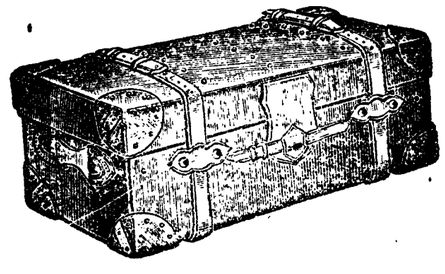

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